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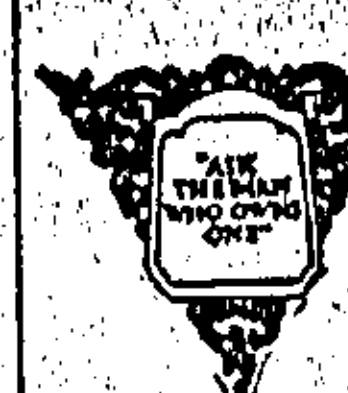
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THREE MARSHALS TO ALLY.

CHANG TSO-LIN PREPARED TO RETREAT.

EXPULSION OF RUSSIAN AIDES DEMANDED.

U. S. MAY LEAVE PEKING.

That there are definite negotiations being carried on for an alliance between Marshals Chiang Kai-shek, Chang Tso-lin and Yen Hsi-shan, is confirmed to-day in a telegram from Peking giving an outline of the arrangements likely to be made.

Apparently, Chang Tso-lin is prepared to retreat to north of the Yellow River in favour of Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, provided the latter definitely breaks away from the Communist section of the Kuomintang. Chang Tso-lin declares that he "is ready to make any concession for the sake of peace, except to Bolshevism." Borodin and other Russian advisers must be expelled.

It would seem that Marshal Chang Tso-lin is desirous of retaining control at Peking and Tientsin at least for the present, and says that, in the event of a successful outcome of the negotiations, he is willing to hand over all political questions to a peoples' conference.

There is a possibility of the U. S. Legation leaving Peking if the Southerners reach that city, owing to the difficulty of retaining communication with the coast and the instruction from Washington that in no case must a single shot be fired against the Nationalists. On the contrary, there are indications that the other Powers will defend the Legation Quarter if necessary.

TRUCE FAVOURED BY BOTH SIDES.

Peking, June 6. while on the Peking-Hankow line. Negotiations are afoot for a tripartite alliance between Chang Tso-lin, Chiang Kai-shek, and Yen Hsi-shan, declared a Fengtien spokesman to-day in the course of a statement to foreign correspondents, in which he explained that Marshal Chiang Kai-shek took the initiative in the "recent negotiations with Marshal Chang Tso-lin, with a view to a compromise."

He said, "Chang Tso-lin is anxious to come to terms with the real followers of Sun Yat-sen, whose principles he has never opposed, but he wanted first to make sure that Chiang Kai-shek was not a follower of Lenin, therefore, while withdrawing north of the Yellow River, in order to demonstrate his earnest desire for peace, Chang Tso-lin is putting before Chiang Kai-shek a certain proposal, the answer to which will determine whether the latter is sincere in his opposition to Communism, and whether a compromise between Mukden and the Nationalists is possible. Realising that the country is tired of war, Chang Tso-lin is ready to make any concession for the sake of peace, except to Bolshevism. We are not begging for peace, for we are still strong enough to make a determined stand, and will not lightly give up Peking and Tientsin. There will be no compromise with Communism, and it is a *sine qua non* that a definite line shall be drawn between the Kuomintang moderates and the others, in order that we may know with whom we are dealing."

The spokesman declared that Chiang Kai-shek had urged Chang Tso-lin to withdraw north of the Yellow River, as it was impossible for him to separate from the Leftists so long as the Fengtien forces were pressing him. Yen Hsi-shan has informed Chang Tso-lin that he is definitely siding with the Kuomintang. The spokesman went on, "Feng Yu-hsiang is not regarded as a factor in the situation. It was known that Yen Hsi-shan is unfriendly towards him, and a conflict seemed likely in that direction. In any case Feng Yu-hsiang has only 30,000 troops."

A Peoples' Conference.
He continued, "In the event of a successful outcome of the negotiations with Chiang Kai-shek, Chang Tso-lin's next step will be to declare his willingness to hand over the political questions to a peoples' conference." Discussing the Fengtien military position, the spokesman said, "The Fengtien troops are prepared to withdraw northward up to Tientsin-Pukow line as far as Tangchow (60 miles to the south of Tientsin), leaving the Shantung troops in their own province, up to the present there has been no development from the situation created by the decision of General Yan Hsi-shan to throw in his lot with Marshal Chiang Kai-shek. Both sides appear to favour a truce, but the position is still obscure. Things are now quiet all along the Yangtze, and the convoy system to Nanking has been discontinued in view of the fact that firing on steamers has ceased."

(Continued on Page 14.)

CHINA SUGARS.

EFFECT OF YANGTZE UNREST.

PROSPECTS NOT BRIGHT.

References to the dislocation of trade in the Yangtze Valley were made at the annual meeting of the China Sugar Refining Co. Ltd., held at the offices of the General Agents, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. Ltd., this morning when it was stated that the company's offices in Changsha, Ichang and Shasi had been closed for several months. Prospects for the current year were gloomy, owing to the prospect of trade dislocation in Northern China.

Those present were the Hon. Mr. D. G. M. Bernard, Sir Robert Ho Tung, Mr. H. P. White, Mr. L. J. Davies (consulting committee), Mr. E. B. C. Hornell, (secretary), and Messrs. A. A. Alves, J. Baptista, Choa Po Sien, F. M. P. de Graca, Ho Leung, Ho Kwong, Ho Shai Kit, A. McKirby, C. Savard-Remedios, A. M. da Silva and G. M. Shaw (shareholders).

The Chairman the Hon. Mr. D. G. M. Bernard said:—Before commencing the business of this meeting I wish to express the deep sorrow of your General Agents and Consulting Committee at the death of Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., which occurred on May 27, last.

Sir Paul had been actively interested in this Company since 1900 as a member of the Consulting Committee and the benefit of his great experience and advice will be very much missed in the future.

I regret the delay in presenting to you the accounts which is due to the difficulty we have experienced in obtaining returns from the Northern agencies owing to the disturbed conditions in China and the necessity of closing down entirely at some of the upper Yangtze River agencies.

The loss for the last year amounts to \$29,832.19, after providing for depreciation on the usual scale and payment of interest and all other charges. This, with the debit balance of \$1,503,955.85 brought forward from the previous year makes the total balance at debit of Profit and Loss Account \$1,533,788.05.

Disorganised Trade.

During the early months of the year trade was poor and prices for our refined products low, but towards the end of the summer there was a marked improvement and there appeared to be every prospect of closing the year with a fair profit. But unfortunately the civil war spread to the Yangtze Valley, which is our largest market, and with trade becoming completely disorganised our hopes of realizing the expected profit for the year faded away.

We have a large number of native agencies in the provinces bordering on the Yangtze which carry stocks of sugar and I am glad to say that so far we have only received advice of 74 bags having been looted. Although some of these agencies have not been able to communicate with us for months, we do not expect to have suffered much further loss as from the time trouble began we decided to carry only light stocks at these interior agencies.

Gloomy Prospects.

Prospects for the current year are gloomy. Prices of raws have been gradually declining for some months, largely as a result of the state of affairs in China. Our selling organization in the Yangtze Valley is disorganized. Our offices in Changsha, Ichang and Shasi have been closed for several months and the staff who handle the sugar business in Hankow have been transferred to Shanghai. Now, North China also appears likely to be affected and this will interfere with our sales up there.

Owing to the gradual accumulation of stocks, the refinery had to close down altogether throughout February, and since then we have kept working on a very small scale, which, though expensive, is cheaper than leaving the refinery idle.

The Accounts.

Turning now to the accounts, you will observe a note to the effect that forward commitments for the purchase of raw sugar for shipment in 1927, amounting to approximately \$2,000,000, were entered into prior to December 31st. The refinery of course always has to purchase raw sugar.

(Continued on Page 14.)

CHARGE OF SEDITION WITHDRAWN.

AN INDIAN SILK MERCHANT DISCHARGED.

POLICE CAUTIONED.

Shanghai, June 2.—Charges involving sedition were withdrawn against Mr. Lal Chand, manager and partner in the firm of Messrs. Assomull and Co. when the case came up for further hearing before Magistrate I. T. Morris in H. M. Police Court yesterday morning. The Police Prosecutor, Mr. E. T. Maitland, made the request for the withdrawal of the charge, stating that there was no evidence in the documents seized, causing the arrest of the accused, to support the charges against him.

The case, it will be remembered, was first heard in the British Police Court several days ago when an adjournment was asked for by the police owing to the absence of a proper interpreter. Bail was fixed in the sum of \$50,000.

Mr. Tycho Wing appeared for the defence and made a statement on behalf of his client, pointing out that Mr. Lal Chand was a well known merchant, whose firm had branches all over the Far East.

They are all natives of Sindh, and Hindus by religion, he said. I am informed that Sindh in particular is a part of India where there is no disaffection at all. Mr. Lal Chand has been for a number of years in British possessions; seven or eight here, also ten years in Hongkong, and three years in Singapore. He has a cousin, who is a Justice of the Peace there. Mr. Lal Chand, who is about to leave to take over the management of the firm's business in Hongkong, is a gentleman against whom no accusations have previously been made, and a gentleman of unblemished character. He feels acutely the indignity of the aspersions, after his long life, as having caused him the very greatest, greatest pain.

Magistrate Morris urged the police to use more discretion in future and dismissed the case.

INDIA ABOLISHING CERTAIN DUES.

BIG LOSS OF REVENUE WILL RESULT.

London, June 6. The Government of India has announced that it has decided to reject the recommendation of the Indian Tariff Board on the cotton and textile industry in favour of a general increase of the import duty on cotton piece goods.

It declares that the ten per cent. advantage to Japan in respect of cloth, resulting from the labour conditions in Japan, is already covered by the existing revenue duty of eleven per cent. on cotton piece goods.

In respect of yarn, the advantage may not be fully covered by the existing revenue duty of five per cent., but an additional duty on yarn only would have a prejudicial effect on the hand-loom industry, and therefore should not be imposed.

It has been decided to introduce legislation in the autumn abolishing the duty on machinery, subject to the protection of the manufacture of certain kinds of machinery in India; also abolishing the duty on aniline and alizarine dyes, bleaching powder, paste, farina, China clay, sago flour, magnesium chloride, starch, tallow, and cotton ropes. The consequent loss to the Customs revenue is estimated at 85 lakhs of rupees in a full year.—*Reuter.*

RELEASE OF BURMA SLAVES.

HUMAN SACRIFICES TO CEASE.

Rangoon, June 6. The Governor of Burma has sent a letter to the Viceroy announcing that slavery has practically ceased in Burma. Over 4,000 slaves were released in the "triangle" district in North Burma. It is estimated that 4,000 to 5,000 remain to be released after punishment of the tribe concerned in an attack on a slave-releasing party, in which Captain West was killed, last March.

It is hoped that the practice of having human sacrifices will shortly cease.—*Reuter.*

RECORD FLIGHT.

NEARLY 4,000 MILES COVERED.

CHAMBERLIN'S BIG FEAT.

Washington, June 6.

Mr. Kellogg has cabled congratulating Chamberlin on his flight, which he declares will eventually cut down the time of direct communication between America and Europe, and bring the two continents closer together. President Coolidge has cabled to Chamberlin congratulating him on his wonderful feat in establishing a new non-stop record in the conquest of the air. "Our country rejoices with me in your safely making the first sustained flight from America to Germany, with our greetings to its people."

The United States Geological Survey calculates that Chamberlin's flight to Eisleben was 3,905 miles. Lindbergh's flight to Paris covered 3,610 miles.—*Reuter's American Service.*

Failure to Reach Berlin.

Berlin, June 6. The "Columbia" again landed at Kottbus owing to Chamberlin losing his way and running short of fuel, of which only enough was taken on board at Eisleben to enable him to reach Berlin direct. The airman were found by a German machine which had been searching for them the whole morning.—*Reuter.*

Award of \$315,000.

New York, June 7. The Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce has presented Mrs. Chamberlin with \$315,000, which was offered if the "Columbia" first crossed the Atlantic, and is now awarded in recognition of the milestone record and the flier's sportsmanship.

Lindbergh a Colonel.

The Governor of Missouri announces that a commission as a Colonel in the National Guard has been conferred on Lindbergh.—*Reuter's American Service.*

Bad Fuel.

London, June 7. Chamberlin attributes his second forced landing to the unsuitability of the fuel taken aboard at Eisleben, which caused ignition defects.—*Reuter.*

EARLY MESSAGES.

Over Germany.

Amsterdam, June 6. The Columbia passed over Crefeld, Rhineland at 3.20, this morning and over Dortmund at 4 a.m. At the latter place the aeroplane was flying at a height of only sixty feet. All was well, however.—*Reuter.*

New York, June 6. Chamberlin landed at Paderborn, Westphalia at 9.30 a.m.—*Reuter's American Service.*

Lindbergh's Record Bent.

Berlin, June 6. A shortage of petrol compelled Chamberlin to land at Eisleben, Saxony after forty-two hours of flying, beating Lindbergh's long distance record. A machine has left Halle to take in petrol to enable the Americans to reach Berlin, where enormous crowds have been waiting all night long. Numerous planes are continuously in the air ready to escort the Columbia.—*Reuter.*

Again Forced Down.

Berlin, Later. The Columbia re-ascended at Eisleben at 9.30 and headed for Berlin but he had not arrived in two hours so the tired and disappointed crowds dwindled away convinced that a premature landing had been effected. This was confirmed at midday by news that the aeroplane had landed in the marshes at Klinge, nine miles from Kottbus, seventy miles south east of Berlin with the propeller broken. Probably Chamberlin will be unable to resume the flight.—*Reuter.*

The Beer Went Flat.

Berlin, June 6. A large mug of beer ordered for Chamberlin and Levine when leaving New York, remained unopened.

At the Tempelhofer aerodrome the bands ceased playing and the influential reception committee departed when the news arrived of the flight.—*Reuter.*

(Continued on Page 14.)

CHINA NAVIGATION DISPUTE.

OFFICERS' TIME LIMIT EXPIRES.

SHANGHAI TO DECIDE.

The time limit set through their respective Guilds by the dock officers and engineers of the China Navigation Company, Ltd., for a reply to their demands resisting the ten per cent. wages reduction imposed two months ago, expired yesterday, and on enquiry this morning, we were informed that so far as is known here, the Company's only response was an early acknowledgement, couched in terms which are, we understand, unsatisfactory to the men.

The negotiations are being conducted in Shanghai, and it is not known in Hongkong whether anything transpired yesterday to alter the position of affairs. A meeting of the men was held in Shanghai last night, when no doubt the situation was explained. No details have yet reached Hongkong.

The officers and engineers are understood to be solidly in favour of striking at midnight on June 29th, failing the Company's agreement to cancel the reduction, and further to refund the total amount already deducted, or alternatively, the Company's agreement to abide by the decision of a Court of Arbitration on the subject under dispute.

THE RUMANIAN DYNASTY.

NEW CABINET PLEDGED TO LOYALTY.

Bukharest, June 6. The new Cabinet includes four representatives of the National Peasants' Party. Parliament has been dissolved, and the new elections have been fixed for July 7.

Prince Stirbey, in a statement said the Cabinet will defend the constitution with regard to the Throne and the ruling dynasty.—*Reuter.*

BALKANS SPARKS.

ALBANIA APPEALS TO LEAGUE.

Genova, June 6. The Albanian Government has telegraphed to the Secretariat of the League of Nations declaring its attitude towards Yugo-Slavia is most conciliatory, but all its efforts to induce Belgrade to soften the harsh terms in the Note to Albania, or revise the decision to recall the Yugo-Slav representatives, have been in vain.—*Reuter.*

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR.

PLEA FOR MORE ASIATIC REPRESENTATION.

Genova, June 6. At the Labour Conference, Doctor Paranjyve, a member of the India council, dealing with the international organisation of the Labour Office, observed that the number of people from Eastern countries was comparatively small, and he hoped it would be possible to engage a few more people from India, China and Japan, and other Eastern countries, with the object of increasing the usefulness of the Labour Office.—*Reuter.*

BRITAIN AND EGYPT.

SITUATION GROWS MORE SERIOUS.

Cairo, June 7. The Anglo-Egyptian situation is becoming more serious, according to the journal *El Mokattam*, which reports that Lord Lloyd informed King Fuad on June 4 that he was unable to accept the Egyptian reply to the British Note and he was communicating with his Government. The British reply is expected on June 7. *El Mokattam* says that if Britain insists on the acceptance of all her demands, the Egyptian Government will throw the responsibility of a decision upon Parliament.—*Reuter.*

MORTGAGE CASE.

CLAIM BY BROTHERS FAILS.

WERE THEY VICTIMISED?

Giving judgment to-day in the Supreme Court in the mortgage case, the acting Chief Justice, Mr. J. R. Wood refused to grant any of the plaintiffs' declarations or to make any order set out in the statement of claim, absolutely, until the record had been amended by the inclusion of necessary parties and further, on condition that the plaintiffs, by way of restitution, repaid in full the mortgage debt and interest. The case occupied a whole week in hearing, and to-day's judgment was accordingly a lengthy one, taking an hour and ten minutes to read.

The plaintiffs, two brothers, Lo Kwong-lam and Lo Kwong-hin asked that a \$400,000 mortgage on Hongkong property should be set aside on the grounds that they were under age at the time of the execution of the deed.

They further sought a declaration that as regards the plaintiffs' interest in one third part of the whole of the property the indenture of mortgage was null and void; a declaration that the covenant to repay was inapplicable to the plaintiffs; a declaration that one third of the mortgaged property was vested in the defendants as trustees to hold for the use of the plaintiffs; and an order by the court that the defendants do not execute an assignment in favour of the plaintiffs of an interest in the property equivalent to one third of the whole.

Mr. Elton Potter, K.C. with Mr. H. G. Sheldon, instructed by Mr. D. L. Stretton, were for plaintiffs, and the defence was conducted by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. G. G. N. Tinson.

Plaintiffs "Not Consistently Truthful."

Referring to the submission by the defence that the plaintiffs made fraudulent representation as to their age His Lordship dealt at length with the evidence, when both plaintiffs had asked him to believe that when they signed the documents they did not appreciate what they were signing, and Lam had professed himself ignorant that legal infancy in Hongkong lasted until the age of 21 was reached. Their intelligence was alert and their sense of self-interest keen, and it was plain throughout their evidence that they were not consistently truthful witnesses, and from their demeanour His Lordship had been led to disbelieve them on that point.

Evidence had been given, which he accepted, to show that the interpreter was seen explaining the documents to the plaintiffs, which included a deed of release. He found therefore as a fact that the plaintiffs deliberately and with full knowledge of the consequences adopted as their own, the representation of majority contained in the deed of release which they signed. The fraud which he found to be established against the plaintiffs was fraud in the full sense of the word. He found that they had made false and express representation knowing it to be untrue with intent to deceive the defendants, and through such deception obtain from them an illegitimate advantage.

Not Null and Void.

Referring to the declarations for which the plaintiffs had applied, His Lordship continued whatever might be the substantial merits involved it was, in his opinion, not open to him to grant them, as they involved the rights of four brothers who were co-mortgagors.

It had been submitted for the plaintiffs that the contract between themselves and the defendants was null and void *ab initio* under the rule of Common Law, by which all contracts made by an infant, which were prejudicial to the infant were absolutely void. After dealing with the facts on the point, His Lordship said that the mortgage had resulted in neither benefit nor prejudice to the plaintiffs. There had been objections raised to that contention, which all had a certain weight, but having regard to all the circumstances it seemed impossible to classify the mortgage as one manifestly to the prejudice of the plaintiffs.

(Continued on Page 7.)

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POLICE OFFICER ASSAULTED.

BEATEN BY ENRAGED
COTTON MILL OPERATIVES.

An assault on Det-Insp. Prince by enraged mill workers on Wednesday morning resulted in him being severely beaten with iron bars, his wallet stolen and his pistol being taken from him. Three arrests were made.

Inspector Prince had gone to a knitting mill on East Yuhang Road on Wednesday after the management had notified the police that agitators had threatened them.

From information available it seems that some time ago, there had been dissatisfaction in the mill and the management had dismissed half a dozen or more agitators, who had been fomenting their employees. They had presented demands for the reinstatement of these persons, to which the management had acceded in part, but they refused to take back several of the more notorious.

In the meantime the labourers, the police being uninformed of the fact, had presented demand for increased wages. The agitators were egging on the workers to force the hand of the management on both demands and on Tuesday sent a letter to the owners saying that they (agitators) "would be there" Wednesday morning.

Pistol Stolen.

In response to this information, Insp. Prince and a Chinese detective went to the mill on Wednesday. After they had gone to the office, they had been recognized as police, the workers started on a rampage and broke into the office. They swarmed about Insp. Prince who could do nothing because of the crowd.

Several belaboured him about the head and body with the iron bars, inflicting flesh wounds. They tore his clothes from him, searched his pockets, robbed him of his wallet, which contained about \$200 and took his pistol from him. They hustled the Chinese detective into an adjacent room and because they did not search him, did not find his pistol.

Because of their number, he could not come to the assistance of his superior. The noise of the row engaged the attention of passers-by, who blew police whistles. Reinforcement from the station arrived and rescued Insp. Prince and the Chinese detective.

The agitators, of whom three were arrested, are believed to be members of the now defunct Shanghai General Labour Union who have been attempting to re-establish their prestige. Insp. Prince's wallet was recovered, minus its contents.

French Inspector Assaulted.

Inspector Valentin of the Shanghai French Municipal police is in St. Marie's Hospital as the result of a row with a squad of Chinese police who entered the French Concession and started to patrol the French side of Boulevard des Deux Republiques near Rue Shusan at 11 o'clock on Tuesday morning. It is understood that the inspector is not in a serious condition. Following the trouble a squad of Tonkinese under Lieut. Bruyere were despatched to the scene and forced the Chinese back into native territory.

It was reported to the French police earlier in the day that the Chinese were patrolling the French side of the boulevard and the inspector and a Chinese inspector were sent to report on the case.

Arriving at the west side of the Chusan the officer called to one of the Chinese policemen to get over on the Chinese side of the street, whereupon about 30 Chinese soldiers on duty near by ran up to their comrade, surrounded the inspector and started beating him with the butts of their rifles.

THE FRENCH FLIERS.

COVER 5,000 KILOMETRES IN
29½ HOURS.

Paris, June 6.—The French airmen Costes and Rignot landed at Tajik, in the region of Tobolsk, after a thirty hours flight.—Havas.

Paris, Later.—Costes and Rignot flew 5,000 kilometres in 29 hours and a half, fifteen kilometres of which they traversed in mist and rain. They were obliged to halt and searched vainly for three hours for a landing place in the Urals, and finally landed in a little field.—Havas.

Petrol Jetisoned.

Paris, Later.—Costes descended at Nijtagilak, seventy-five miles north west of Ekaterinburg having travelled a distance of 3,120 miles.—"It was the most arduous and difficult flight I have ever experienced," he telegraphs.

Costes says that the last fifteen hours was spent in fog and rain, and petrol had to be jetisoned to lighten the machine. For three hours they were searching for a open space in which to descend in the Ural forest.—Reuter.

[A Reuter's message yesterday stated that the airmen, Costes and Rignot, left Paris at 9.01 a.m. on the 4th inst. on a non-stop flight to Chita.]

A BALKAN FLAME.

SEQUEL TO ARREST OF AN
ALBANIAN.

Belgrade, June 6.—There has been a serious sequel to the arrest by the Albanian police of an Albanian named Jurashkovitch, employed as a dragoon in the Jugo-Slav Legation at Tirana, on a charge of spying.

Despite Jugo-Slav protests, his release has been refused, and now the Jugo-Slav charge d'affaires and the entire Legation staff have sailed from Durazzo.—Reuter.

Paris, June 6.—The newspapers are very concerned over the Yugo-Albanian breach and the possibility of embitterment in the quarrel between Italy and Yugo-Slavia over Albania, which has already cost European statesmen considerable trouble to appease. Le Matin points out that the present action coincides with the authority given to the Yugo-Slavia representative in Rome to make conciliatory proposals in connexion with the Italo-Albanian Treaty and hopes that there may be deduced therefrom that Yugo-Slavia does not hold Italy responsible for the events which led to the present breach.—Reuter.

Patrol Turned Off.

Though Inspector Valentin was in uniform and was armed, he refrained from using his weapon. He was able after a few moments to free himself of his assailants and returned to the east police station in a ricksha, from where he telephoned to Lieut. Bruyere.

The latter, taking two foreign constables and a squad of Tonkinese with him, hastened to the scene and there found two Chinese police patrolling with fixed bayonets about six yards inside the French Concession. He ordered his men to close in about them and explained to them that they must withdraw to the border, after which he had them escorted to the boundary.

Following the incident the Tonkinese guard was scattered at intervals along the boulevard and ordered to patrol the entire length.

It is understood that the incident is now under discussion between the French Consul-General and the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs.

BRITISH SOLDIER'S BRAVERY.

RESCUES RUSSIAN GIRL BENT
ON SUICIDE.

A Russian girl, whose name could not be learned was saved from drowning about 9 o'clock last Wednesday by a British Tommy, when she jumped into the Huangpu at the Peking Road Jetty and swam out into the muddy waters in an attempt to take her own life. The soldier was Sgt. Martin of the Royal Artillery, who holds a D.C.M. from the World War.

Martin and a soldier friend from the Royal Artillery were strolling along the water front when they saw the girl plunge in with all of her clothes on and strike out swimming into the middle of the river.

Without hesitation the soldier dashed to the water edge, took off only his boots, and jumped in after her. Before he was able to catch her she was about 75 yards out in the stream.

Forced to Strike Blow.

An attempt to tow her back only led to her struggling in a determined effort to kill herself. He was finally forced, it is said, to give her a blow before he could control her, and after a hard swim was able to bring her back to the pontoon where quite a crowd had gathered.

Once out of the water the sergeant at once took command and started bringing her round by artificial respiration and in a few minutes had revived her enough to put her into a motor car and take her to Central police station, from where she was taken to the General Hospital, where it is said her condition is not serious.

Another fact that makes the soldier's act more valorous is that he was forbidden some time ago to go into the water because of black-water fever which he contracted in East Africa.

GAOLED AT LAST.

POLICE RECAPTURES
ESCAPED CHINESE.

The Chinese who made a sensational escape from Police custody whilst travelling from Aberdeen to the Central Police Station in a motor bus was traced and recaptured by the police a few days ago.

He was brought before Mr. R. A. D. Forrest yesterday morning and charged with receiving a quantity of fishing nets, knowing them to be stolen.

It appears that the defendant at a previous hearing had given the names of certain persons he would like to call as witnesses. These, however, did not appear yesterday, and the man requested that he be allowed to go and fetch a witness.

Mr. Forrest: "I know you would like to go. You want another opportunity to escape. You are convicted of receiving. Two months' hard labour."

JUNK PIRATED.

SIX MILES FROM SA MUN.

The master of a trading junk reported to the Police yesterday that on a trip to San Chuen on June 2, he was boarded by a Hoko boat when 6 miles from Sa Mun, which opened fire and threatened him with rifles. The pirates took away jewellery to the value of \$1,500, but were frightened off by the approach of the steam launch Sun Chuen On, bound for Hongkong, which boat engaged the marauders with four rifles, firing 64 rounds. The pirates sailed away in the direction of Ping Ho.

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Emulsion which
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strengthens. Your
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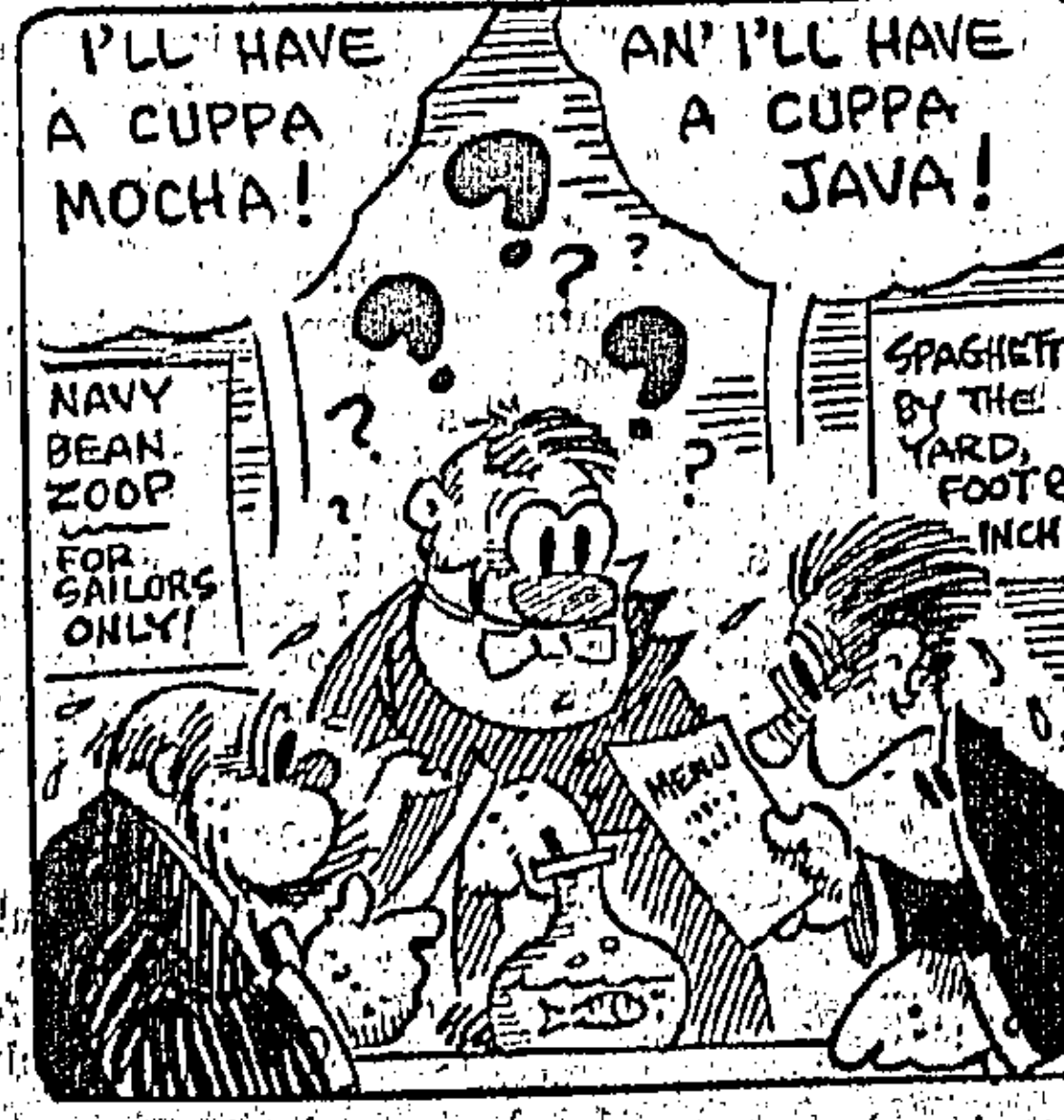
SALESMAN SAM



A Dumb Waiter

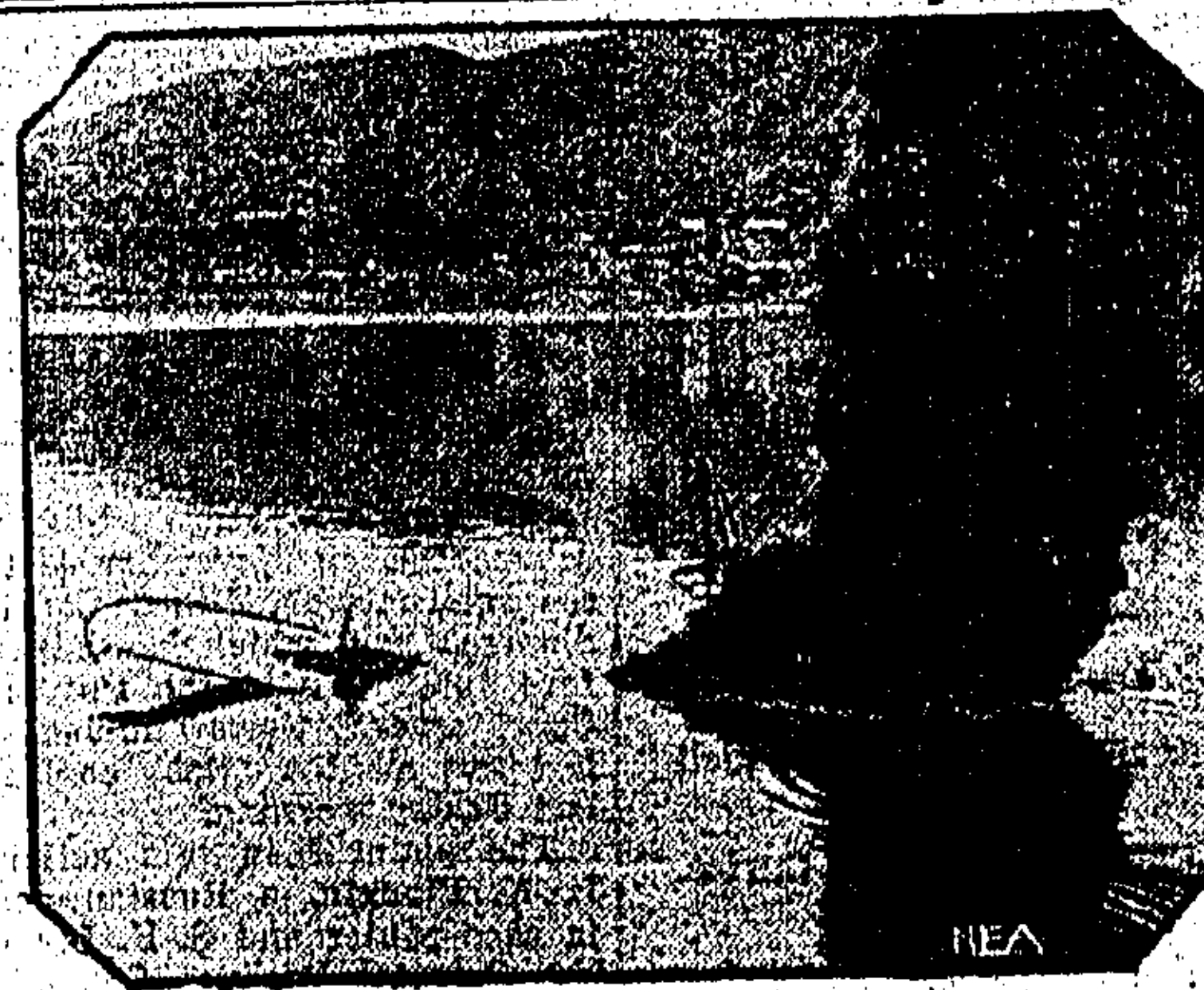


By Swan





BREAK IN LEVEE.—Several were reported drowned and scores of lives threatened when the Mississippi broke the levee near Dorena. The picture shows a boat being landed after it had hauled a load of refugees to safety.



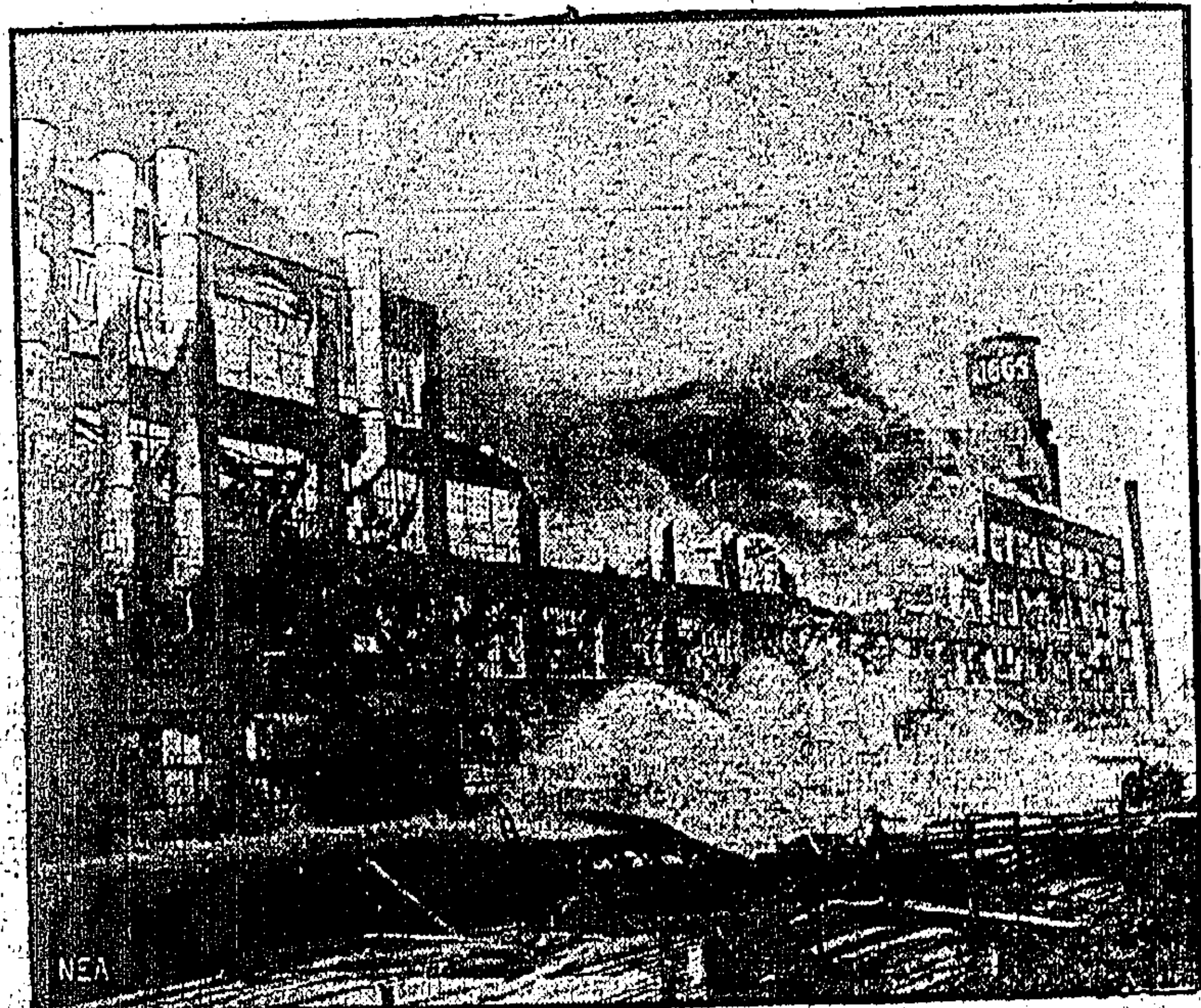
BURNING ON WATER.—Oil burns, whether it is on water or in a tank. This picture, showing the destruction of Commander Do Pinedo's plane at Roosevelt Dam, Arizona, makes it appear that the water of the lake is actually burning. Only a small part of the wing is still visible.



IN A PEACEFUL MOMENT.—This unusual picture shows Marshal Chang Tso-lin (left), the Mukden war lord, in a leisurely moment, discussing legal matters with Dr. Chao Chin-pai, his advisor, at Chang's home in Peking. This is the newest photograph taken of the war lord of North China.



JAPANESE BASEBALLERS.—Here's the Waseda University baseball team, inter-collegiate champions of Japan. They recently arrived in America to meet leading college outfits in different sections during a two months' tour. A. R. Masters, graduate manager of athletics for Stanford, is shown at the lower left, and Professor Jun Ishii, manager of the Waseda team, is the wearer of glasses in the middle of the lower row.



DISASTROUS FIRE.—This striking picture shows the plant of the Briggs Body Company, at Detroit, in flames following a severe explosion which tore away part of the walls of the structure. Two men were killed and 29 injured, some very seriously.

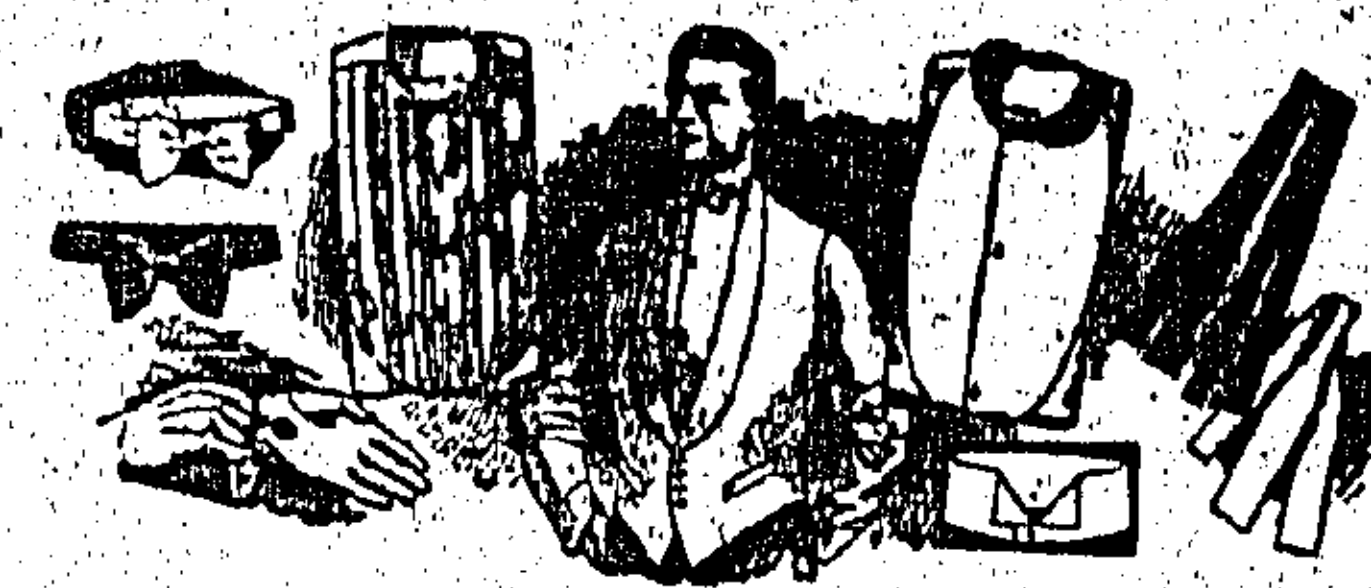


TRIBUTE TO FRENCH DEAD.—General John J. Pershing, U.S.A., salutes the French unknown soldier at the Arc de Triomphe in Paris, after placing on the tomb a wreath commemorating the tenth anniversary of America's entry into the World War.



MISSISSIPPI FLOOD VIEWS.—At the top men are shown fighting the spreading waters of the Arkansas river near the Fourche Dam section, east of Little Rock. Shortly after this picture was taken the waters swept over their crude dams and inundated thousands of acres. The central picture shows the wrecked Baring Cross Missouri Pacific railroad bridge near Little Rock. Seventeen cars loaded with coal went with the bridge. Below, even though surrounded by several feet of water, these people still are able to smile at the flood. A concrete wall around the house has kept everyone dry so far.

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You can be sure of getting everything you require in dress-wear at Mackintosh's. You will get it in that unobtrusive correctness which you regard as essential. Every item, in finish, in style, in fit and comfort, will comply with your own exactly high standard of what is correct for you. For here, as nowhere else, the needs of the particular man have been closely and intelligently studied.

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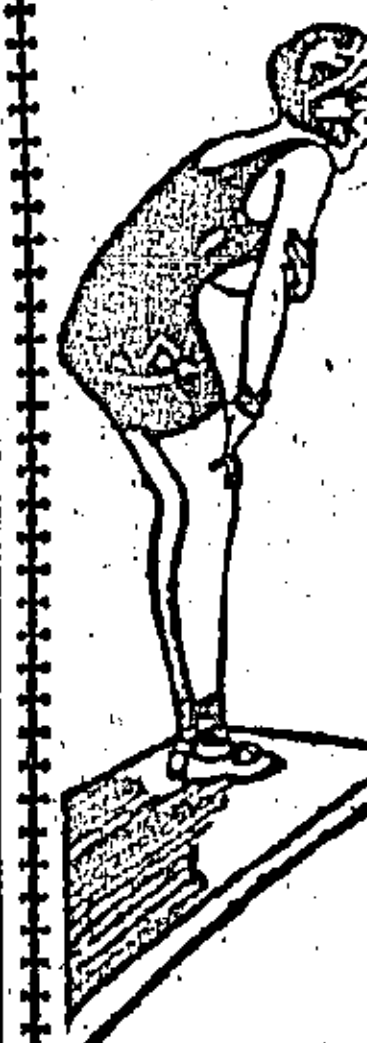
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THE SEASON'S

Bathing Caps and Shoes have arrived.

An early purchase is advisable.

Latest Styles, Moderate Prices

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14, Queen's Road, Central Tel. C. 1877.

"RICKSHAW" BRAND CEYLON TEA

Cheapest and Best

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PRICE \$1.00 PER LB.

Be Guided by the Quality—Not the Price.

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**BLUE BLAZER FLANNEL 56 inches wide
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Judicious Advertising is one of the most profitable investments associated with successful Business Enterprise.

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and secure the co-operation of its readers in buying your goods.

Prepaid
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25 WORDS FOR \$1.00
(\$1.50 if not prepaid)

The following replies are awaiting collection:—

1392, 1342, 1397, 1441, 1444,
1456, 1462, 1453, 1512, 1516,
5, 26, 32, 38, 72, 80, 88,
101, 102, 161, 168, 174, 191,
194, 208, 216.

BOARD RESIDENCE.

FAMILY HOTEL.—Victoria Gardens. Quiet apartments and suites of rooms. Full board from \$95, \$110, \$130 monthly. Large commodious rooms, also daily rates; five minutes from ferry, next new Hotel, Hankow Road, Kowloon, Tel. K.357.

PREMISES TO LET.

TO LET.—One European FLAT Wanchai Gap Road, Hongkong. Apply to 82, Kennedy Road.

TO LET.—Office Rooms, 2nd Floor, New Hongkong Bank Building. Apply Sang Kee, same building.

TO LET.—From 1st June, furnished flat at Mount Kolk, No. 196, The Peak. Apply Property Office, Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—At Fanling, a 4-roomed house with garden & garage. Moderate Rent. Apply Kwong Sang Hong Ltd., 250, Des Voeux Road Central.

COMMODOUS OFFICES to let in No. 7, Queen's Road Central, also two small offices in 1A, Chater Road. Apply E. D. Sassoon and Company, Ltd.

FLATS also **ROOMS**, single, double, furnished or unfurnished, mid-level or Kowloon, excellent locations. Partial service, if required. Small Investors. Tel. C.4630.

TO LET.—European Flat, 29A, Kennedy Road, 4 rooms 2 bathrooms servants quarters. Apply Telephone C.547, or Thornhill Aerated Water Factory, 154, Praya East.

TO LET.—SHIPPING OFFICES in Connaught Road Central, Nos. 16, 18 & 19, Ground Floors; Nos. 16, 17 & 18, First Floor; No. 16, Second Floor. Please apply S. K. Trust Ltd., 29, Connaught Road, Central.

TO LET.—Furnished flat on Peak to let: two bedrooms with bathrooms, two reception rooms and enclosed Verandah. Modern Sanitation. Immediate Possession. Apply Box No. 207, care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

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We carry out every description of packing goods for overseas transport. Terms reasonable.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the "Hongkong" Hotel, Hongkong, on Thursday, 9th June, 1927, at 11 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors together with statement of accounts for the year ended 30th April, 1927.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Saturday, 4th June to Friday, 10th June, 1927, both days inclusive.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 36th May, 1927.

LOST



On the 28th of the 4th Moon, a child named LAU WA YUN, 6 years of age, was lost at 3 p.m. Will anyone having information as to his whereabouts kindly communicate with Mr. To, Yin Ting Restaurant, Lin Tong Street, Kowloon.

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MORRISON
(THE SIGN OF QUALITY)
PIANO

STANDS ALONE
FOR PLEASURE,
PLAYING, AND
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and will fulfill these requirements because it is built for those purposes. Guaranteed for TEN YEARS.

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CONSIGNEE NOTICE.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.

And
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM

NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Company's Steamer,

"ORESTES"

From UNITED KINGDOM via

SINGAPORE.

are hereby notified that the cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godowns on and after 7th June. Optional cargo will not be landed here, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 13th June will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 27th June or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong June 5, 1927.

LAMMERT'S
AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

on FRIDAY,

the 10th June, 1927.

commencing at 2.30 p.m.

at their Sales Room, Duddell Street.

A Fine Assortment of Curios,

comprising:—

New and Old Porcelain, Brass Bronze, Wooden and Bamboo Ware, Old Jade, Pekin Lacquered Tea-Pots, Stools, Hanging Screens, New and Old Embroideries, Ma Jongs, Jade Trees, Chinese Paintings, etc., etc.

and

A Few Pieces of Blackwood

Furniture.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

Catalogues will be issued.

On View from Thursday, the 9th

June, 1927.

LAMMERT BROS.,

Auctioneers.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions from B. Wyle Esq. to sell by Public Auction,

on THURSDAY,

the 9th June, 1927,

commencing at 10.30 a.m.

At No. 7, Torres Buildings, Kimberley Road, Kowloon.

A Quantity of Valuable Household

Furniture,

comprising:—

Teak Hatstand, Chesterfield Couch and Chairs, Easy Chairs, Teak Bookcase, Carpets, Pictures, Ornaments, etc.

Large Teak Dining Table, Chairs, Teak Sideboards, Large Teak Flat Desk, Crockery, Glass Ware, etc., etc.

Bedsteads, Teak Wardrobes, Teak Dressing Table, Chest of Drawers, Washstands, etc., etc.

also

A Few Pieces of Blackwood

Furniture.

and

One Piano in Good Condition.

Catalogues will be issued.

On View from Wednesday, the

8th June, 1927.

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ROOMS.

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If you have anything you would

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MRS. H. MORITA.

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Telephone C. 4295.

The Home Secretary has made

an Order prescribing a new scale

of fares for motor tax-cabs to

come into force as from May 1.

The scale is based on a charge of

3d. for one-third of a mile or 3/4

minutes, with an additional charge

of 6d. for a distance not exceeding

two-thirds of a mile or a time not

exceeding 7 1/2 minutes.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 5th to 14th June, 1927.

High Water. Low Water.

Time. Height. Time. Height.

Wed. 5 10.14 4.5 10.16 4.3

Thurs. 6 10.14 4.5 10.16 4.3

Fri. 7 10.14 4.5 10.16 4.3

Sat. 8 10.14 4.5 10.16 4.3

Sun. 9 10.14 4.5 10.16 4.3

Mon. 10 10.14 4.5 10.16 4.3

Tues. 11 10.14 4.5 10.16 4.3

WHAT IS A CHINA
PONY?SHANGHAI CASE STILL GOING
ON.

CLASSIFICATION DIFFICULTY.

The race pony case which was commenced in November last in the International Mixed Court at Shanghai and which has been before Judge Wu in the Provincial Court several times during the last five months was continued last Friday morning.

The plaintiff in this action is L. K. Pinogin, a Russian dealer in race ponies and S. F. Ling, of the Oriental Produce Co., and a member of the International Recreation Club, is the defendant.

Mr. Alexander N. Fishman, represents the plaintiff and Mr. Alexander Ting of Hansons appears for the defendant.

Introduced into this case are several unusual features. A partnership agreement in writing between a Russian dealer in race ponies, and a member of the International Recreation Club, in which the profits (if any) accruing from racing certain ponies is to be divided.

The question of the classification into the cross-bred and China pony classes and their subsequent branding is another point, and on this question, the plaintiff called expert evidence yesterday.

Counsel for the plaintiff stated that he was of opinion that it would take at least two whole days to complete the case and asked that the court sit for that period on this case alone. Then followed an argument between counsel in regard to witnesses being kept out of court during the hearing, the judge ruling that while plaintiff's counsel is examining his witnesses, counsel for the defence has the right to ask for the exclusion of plaintiff's other witnesses and vice versa.

Plaintiff Cross-Examined.

The plaintiff was then cross-examined at great length and said that he did not consider that the money loaned to him by defendant was given on security of the ponies. He understood that he was to get half of any profits accruing through racing and that if expenses had to be divided, if the ponies were sold and realized more than \$3,000 (the agreed value) the difference had to be divided between the defendant and himself.

Re-examined, witness said that defendant had never given him any opportunity to exercise any control in regard to the training of the ponies, although defendant had agreed to provide a room for plaintiff's trainer, which, in fact, had never been done. For this reason he did not know anything about the branding of the ponies. Witness had emphatically refused to give two prices on the ponies, one price before classification and another price after classification. The class into which the ponies were placed did not concern witness. Only in one case had the question of class been discussed, and the defendant had told witness that if this particular pony was passed into "Y" or China pony class, he would give him \$10,000 instead of \$1,500.

G. B. Steppoff, of the Haig Riding School, Avenue Haig, said that he had been six years in Shanghai training and dealing in horses and ponies. He knew the branding regulations very well and hundreds of ponies passed through the riding school before proceeding to the race course to be classified and branded. Pure China ponies were placed in "Y" class and cross-breds were placed in "Z" class.

Classification a Lottery.

Judge:—Before you classify a pony, you want to know what the pony is. How do you make a test?

Witness:—It is very difficult to say—it depends on how the Commissioners feel about it—you can never say for sure.

Judge:—Then it is lucky if you can get your pony into "Y" class. Yes, because he will then run against China ponies. Everybody tries to get his ponies into "Y" class.

Judge:—Suppose an owner told you that his pony was a "Z" class pony, would you pass it into "Y" class?—Sometimes. It depends on your luck.

Judge:—Do you draw a lottery?—It is the same as a lottery, you can win or lose. The pony can pass into "Y" or "Z" the same as a lottery.

Judge:—Suppose an owner says his pony is class "Z" would you conscientiously pass the pony into "Y" class?—Yes, we would try.

Counsel:—I will, if your honour, please, put the question in a different way, I don't think the witness quite understands what your Honour means. (To witness) You mean that the classification depends a great deal on good luck.

Judge:—Who is the dispenser

of the good luck?—The official

measurer.

Counsel:—Are there special

features which enable an expert

to classify a pony?

Witness:—There are, of course—you can see what blood, Arab or English. But one expert says soundness and another can say different. You can see by the build of a pony, a China pony usually has a big head and short neck.

Mr. Ting:—It seems to me that if the witness disputes the official measurer's decision, bring him along to give evidence or appeal against his decision.

Witness:—The stewards can be appealed to.

A Hang Dog Expression.

The judge then handed witness a photograph of a pony and asked witness to decide whether the pony was a cross-breed or a China pony.

Witness:—I can't tell very well from this photograph, because if a pony is not given his food, he will hang his head and that is what the pony in this photograph is doing. If the pony were here I could tell, but I think the photograph shows that this pony is rather like a China pony.

Mr. Fishman:—As an expert can you definitely say whether an animal is a China pony or a cross-breed?—Yes, I can.

Counsel:—How can you distinguish them?—By their build.

Counsel:—The wish of every owner is to get his pony into "Y" class?—Yes, of course.

Counsel:—If a pony beat all other "Y" class ponies what would he be worth?—Between \$10,000 and \$15,000.

Counsel:—If the same pony ran in "Z" or cross-bred class, what would be his value?—About \$1,000.

Counsel:—The value then depends on which class a pony is placed—the classification is a most important function is it not?

Witness:—Yes. Sometimes people prepare ponies for classification—if they know what points the commissioners will consider.

Hunger as a Classifier.

Judge:—Sometimes cut out their food to get the pony into "Y" class.

Witness:—Yes. They try everything to get the pony into "Y" class.

Counsel:—A "Z" class pony cannot run in the big Champions?—Yes. No. But Beattock is in "Y" class and ran in the Champions. Maybe you see a pony and know he is "Z" class, but you can talk with somebody and fix it up and get him into "Y" class. Dealers cannot race ponies, the ponies are bought unbranded by members and run by them.

In further reply to counsel, witness said that if a pony changes hands it is regarded as second-hand—like second-hand goods—if it were a good pony, the owner would not sell him. The value of a pony which had won about \$1,000 in a season by winning and placing in several races, would be worth about \$1,300.

Cross-examined by counsel for the defence, witness agreed that expert opinion on ponies was like expert opinion on anything else—it might err.

Counsel:—The official measurer is Messrs. Keylock and Pratt, have you got anything to say about them—that they are not square or that their decisions are not square?

Witness:—I know about 100 ponies in wrong classes—I have said enough about it.

Counsel:—They are a very old established firm.

Witness:—It is not only Keylock and Pratt, there are other members as well, sometimes Dr. Keylock and sometimes Dr. Edgar and other stewards from the Race Club. There are about five commissioners.

Counsel:—Have you got anything against these—any definite instance.

A Question of Libel.

Witness:—I only say there are about 100 instances where ponies are passed into "Y" class when they should be "Z" and into "Z" class when they should be "Y."

Mr. Fishman:—I think Mr. Ting is asking questions, the answers to which might make the witness liable to a libel action.

Mr. Ting:—A witness has perfect freedom of speech.

Judge:—If what he says is his true opinion, he is protected.

Counsel for defence:—Can one ask for a decision to be reconsidered—I mean, if the pony has been branded, can you appeal?

Witness:—Before, only "Y" class ponies were branded and other ponies were branded with an "R." Now, all ponies are branded with a number and a letter and the classification is put down in a book.

Counsel:—Then if on reconsideration, the class is changed it is only necessary to change the entry in the book—not to change the branding?—Yes change it in the book.

Counsel:—Does not the sale of a pony depend on supply and demand?—If you know that

POST OFFICE NOTICE

NOTICE.

The parcels post service to Russia in Asia via Japan is temporarily suspended. Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

RADIO TELEGRAMS may now be accepted for Kowloon under the same conditions and at the same rates as for Canton.

During the interruption of the Hongkong-Macao cable service the Macao Radio Station will remain open for the exchange of telegrams with Hongkong from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. The Hongkong Station is always open and messages are accepted at any time throughout the 24 hours.

Letters and postcards only for the United Kingdom and Europe will be forwarded via Siberia if so superscribed. The Radio Telegraph Service between Hongkong and Swatow has been resumed and telegrams for Swatow are now accepted under the same conditions and at the same rates as for Canton.

Parcel post service between Hongkong and Ports of the Yangtze West of Hankow is temporarily suspended.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Date
Amoy	Talamba	June 8.
Europe via Negapatam (letters and papers London 12th May)	Talamba	June 9.
Japan and Shanghai	Kashmir	June 10.
Suez and Straits	Machon	June 10.
Australia and Manila	Changte	June 11.
Manila	President Jackson	June 13.
Manila	Empress of Russia	June 20.
Suez and Straits	Patrolus	June 22.
Suez and Straits	Helenus	June 23.

OUTWARD MAILS.

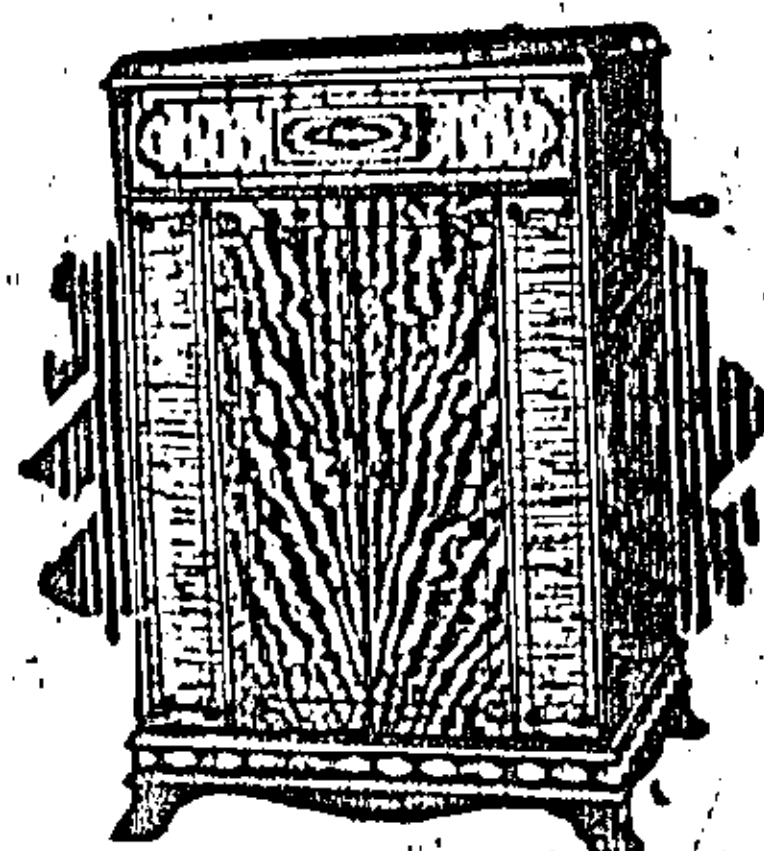
For	Per	Date
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hal Ching	Tues., June 7 3 p.m.
Manila	Emp. of Russia	Tues., June 7, 8.30 p.m.
Manila	Pres. Jackson	Tues., June 7, 4.30 p.m.
Kingman	Tues., June 7, 5 p.m.	
Port Bayard	Sun Kong	Tues., May 7, 5 p.m.
Swatow	Kwongsang	Wed., June 8, 8.30 a.m.
Straits and Calcutta	Fooksang	Wed., June 8, 1 p.m.

Java via Batavia	Tikini	Thurs., June 9, 10.30 a.m.
Japan and Victoria B.C.	Tathylus <td>Thurs., June 9, 10.30 a.m.</td>	Thurs., June 9, 10.30 a.m.
Straits	Cromer <td>Thurs., June 9, 2.30 p.m.</td>	Thurs., June 9, 2.30 p.m.

The Viva-tonal Columbia



Bigger Volume
Better Tone



Hear it at—
The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.
St. George's Building.

Established 1912.

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ROYAL
SHOE STORE.
Ladies' Dancing and
Walking Shoes.
also Lizard Skin Shoes



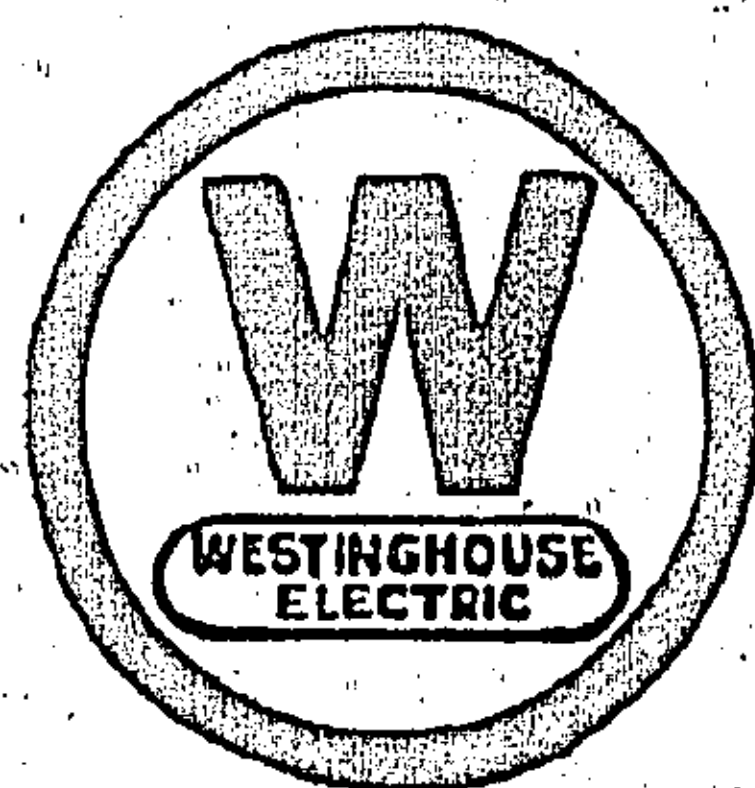
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Expert Fit and Good
Workmanship.
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Opposite Yee Sang Fat Co.
Telephone Central 3237.

METALS

of all kinds especially for ship-
building and engineering work.
Complete stock. Best Terms,
immediate delivery.

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ESTABLISHED A.D. 1880.

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Our Portrait is of Mr. E. F. WHEELER, of 22, Regent Street, Balby, Doncaster, England, who writes:—

"About two years ago I had a nasty wound break out in my big toe. I had it attended to for about three months, but during that time it had spread to all the toes, with the result that I had to undergo an operation, but with no avail. Then, after another operation, as it did not get any better, I thought I would give your 'Clarke's Blood Mixture' a trial. After taking the first three bottles I could walk better, and now after having nine bottles the wound has quite healed, and I am pleased to say I have not seen any sign of it breaking out since."

Sufferers from Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Eczema, Pimples, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Gout, should realize that lotions and ointments can but give temporary relief. To be sure of complete and lasting benefit, the blood must be thoroughly cleansed of the impure waste matter, the true cause of such troubles. Clarke's Blood Mixture quickly attacks, overcomes, and expels the impurities, that is why so many remarkable recoveries stand to its credit. Pleasant to take, and free from injurious ingredients.

Of all Dealers—see that you get

Clarke's Blood Mixture
"Everybody's Blood Purifier"

MRS. MOTONO

Hand and Electric
MASSAGE

No. 31B, Top Floor Wyndham St.
Hongkong.



GAINED OR LOST?

Has the child lost in weight despite all the care bestowed upon its nourishment? How much thought have you given to its powers of assimilation, to the necessity of keeping the digestive and intestinal tract in perfect order? By all means look to the feeding of the child. It is vital that you do so. It is equally important that there shall be regular and proper cleansing of the intestines, the elimination of all digestive disturbances, if you hope to see the scales record a gain.

Baby's Own Tablets

are the ideal means of ensuring the "hoped-for" result. They are virtually specific for all those minor digestive and intestinal disorders so common in infants and the very young child. Not only this, they are indispensable for treatment of the malaise of teething, though guaranteed to contain no narcotics whatsoever. You will find them of enormous assistance in treatment for worms.

Of chemists everywhere, or post free, 60 cents the vial, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60, Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

SZECHUAN WOMEN TO BE FREE.

TO THROW OFF MASCULINE TRAMMELS.

HIGH ALTITUDE NEWS.

Tachienlu, Apr. 15.
Chongtu, the capital of the province, is 19 travelling days from the Chinese border of Tibet, yet few things do not have some reaction throughout the whole province. This frontier town is now discussing the Chongtu ladies' movement to knock down the "san-tsung" and the "si-teh." A knock-out-blow is really intended and no half-hearted measure will be tolerated. The "san-tsung" are platonically described as the three states of dependence upon her father, her husband, and her son. She is supposed—and this is what is being dully discussed on the border—to depend on her father when young, her husband when married, and her son when old.

Something must surely have gone wrong with the male population in the capital that the ladies are taking up this unreasonable but firm attitude. It seems another phase of "self-determination." The "si-teh," described as the four womanly virtues, which these gentle maidens are determined to overthrow are, chastity, speech, work, and domesticity. To get these seven things overboard is now the fascination of the Chongtu women. At least the Chinese press would lead us to believe so.

The desire to throw off the "three dependences" may be somewhat explained by the fact that the males have become as a class rotters and have no little or no attraction for the females. A girl may see in her father an opium-sot; a wife may see in her husband a well-dressed, easy-going slacker; a mother may see in her son something with a sound like an empty oil tin. There may be considerable reason therefore in the present agitation.

The Polyandry of Tachienlu.

Chongtu, however, is a polygamous state and numbers count for a great deal. There five women would have no difficulty in dealing with one man. Here, however, the social custom is polyandrous, and the difficulty assumes formidable dimensions—how can one lone, weak, female throw off five hefty yak-eating Tibetans? The people on the frontier here are naturally waiting to see how deep the water is before venturing very far from the shore. The Chinese merchants and business men on the frontier regard the *san-tsung* and *si-teh* as fundamental and they ask, would life be worth living if such things were done away with? So far however there seems very little prospect of the movement being taken seriously, and business men are inclined to hold by the old teaching. It is merely a movement and as such we record it. Those sweet and balmey days when the Yangtze captain cried "ladies first," as he threw his wife overboard, are swiftly drawing to a close, at least in the capital of west China.

American Explorer's Adventures

Dr. Rock, the American explorer, writing under date of March 29, from Sungpan, says:—"We had a most eventful journey to Sungpan through the wilds of Tebbu land. We were attacked by Tebbu bandits once, but they got the worst of the bargain and fled, leaving one dead behind and two wounded. This was inflicted on them by the Choni Prince's escort. At the junction of the Heiho and the Peho we met a bunch of Tibetan robbers, but we disarmed them and drove them off."

Dr. Rock is continuing his journey south under an escort of 30 Chinese soldiers, hoping to reach Yunnan by way of Yachow. Traveling along the frontier at the present time leaves the traveller ready at any turn in the road face to face with border bandits. Dr. Rock is a brave and intrepid explorer, and no doubt could find an easier road to the coast during these troublous times; but he has with him seven of the native tribe people of Yun-

QUESTION OF POLICY.

C.A.'S PRESIDENT ON ECONOMY.

In his presidential address at the annual meeting of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in London, Sir Arthur Whitney, referring to the necessity of economy in national expenditure, said:—

If extravagance is to be checked to any extent, I submit that it is in the direction of policy that we must look.

Policy involving large demands upon the nation's resources can alone be decided upon. Cabinet authority. What aids the Government will invoke or what stops they will take is a matter for them to decide. But it is certain that throughout the country there is a widespread feeling that financial obligations have been incurred not only by this Government, but by its predecessors, in office, which have led to the expenditure of money which are beyond the means which the country has at present at its command.

Election promises are very expensive, and there is always a fear that they will mature at a time when the state of the national finances renders their fulfilment extremely inconvenient. My plea is that no obligation involving money, however specious, however alluring, should be entered upon unless there is a very close examination of its cost and a deep consideration of its effect upon the national resources. The time has surely arrived when there should be a national stocktaking of the position, and no effort should be spared to lighten a burden which is imposing upon us a severe handicap in the struggle to maintain our national prosperity.

nan province who have been helping him in his botanical collections, and it is to see these seven fellows back in their homes that he is taking this long and arduous journey from Kansu, through Szechuan to Yunnan. Few men know the Tibetan border and the higher reaches of the Yangtze like this widely travelled adventurer. Dr. Rock travels a good deal alone, and during these days of chaos it speaks much for his courage and fortitude.

The Situation at Batang.

Two days ago a special courier arrived from Batang. The situation has now eased considerably, though there is still much danger to the Chinese and Europeans in there. The Colonial Administrator is shutting one eye to much of what is taking place and adopting methods which may yet prove successful. A party is now on its way to relieve the Chinese garrison, and chief head of the party carries with him one gold and one silver medal. The gold medal will be presented to the Laka Lama and the silver medal to the Kambo Lama. These two men are both wild and woolly rascals, and the Colonial Administrator hopes to make them law abiding men by presenting them with medals.

It is a purely historic adventure and is east versus east. The Shanghai shipping companies might try this method on the pirates of Bias Bay. The Laka Lama like every other border adventurer can fall quite softly on either side of the fence. The present Administrator has wisely seen this weakness and the gold medal has made sure on which side the Lama will fall.

The whole procedure on both sides has been one of Machiavellian winking. The Lama has been naughty, and has harassed the Chinese and European populations of Batang, in fact may still be harassing them, and as a reward for his beneficent and faithful services to the young Republic, he is presented with a gold medal. If the Laka Lama thinks the Colonial Administrator is ignorant of his devices he is making a big mistake. Should the young Republic find herself once more up her feet and able again to govern Kham, the Laka Lama may, took in vain for even a tin medal.—N. C. Daily News.

ROMANCE OF OIL INDUSTRY.

GUSHER FOUND WHEN CABLE WAS DISOBEYED.

The romantic story behind the development of Persia as one of the oil-bearing regions of the world was told in the Lyric Theatre, Glasgow, by Sir John Cadman, chairman of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, who described, with the aid of a cinematograph film, the work of the firm in that country.

The audience comprised the staffs of Scottish Oils and the Scottish Oil Agency and their friends, and they showed much interest in the story of W. K. D'Arcy, who, disobeying a cable to withdraw from the field after many years of heartbreaking failure and the expenditure of a fortune in unsuccessful research, achieved a distinct triumph.

It was in the interval of waiting for written confirmation of the cable that the first great gusher was found.

Glasgow has a special interest in the Anglo-Persian Oil Company. Not only was the Company floated in that city, sponsored by the Burmah Oil Company, but the pioneers who carried out the original developments 15 years ago came mainly from Clydeside.

Great Development.

Sir John Cadman said that while the oldest historical references of petroleum related to occurrences in Persia, that country was the newest recruit to the small group of four or five countries which between them contributed 90 per cent. of the world's supply of petroleum products. Herodotus and Marco Polo, and other early travellers commented on the occurrence of petroleum in Persia, but it was left for W. K. D'Arcy and the twentieth century to define and develop the value of the deposits.

While W. K. D'Arcy's discovery marked the end of the initial difficulties of the enterprise, it was but the beginning of an arduous labour involved in developing an oilfield in a desert and mountainous country. 150 miles from the head of the Persian Gulf—as remote and inhospitable a bit of the earth as could well be found.

With the aid of the cinema film Sir John Cadman described what had since been done in the development of the field, the immense producing wells which had been drilled, one of which had given no less a quantity than 6,700,000 tons of oil, until for technical reasons it was artificially choked off. He also described the creation on the shores of the Persian Gulf and amongst the mountains of the Bakhtiari of up-to-date industrial communities linked across the intervening desert by the oil pipe lines, and by road, river, and rail for the conveyance of the 3,000 tons of all kinds of material which are required each month for the conduct of operations.

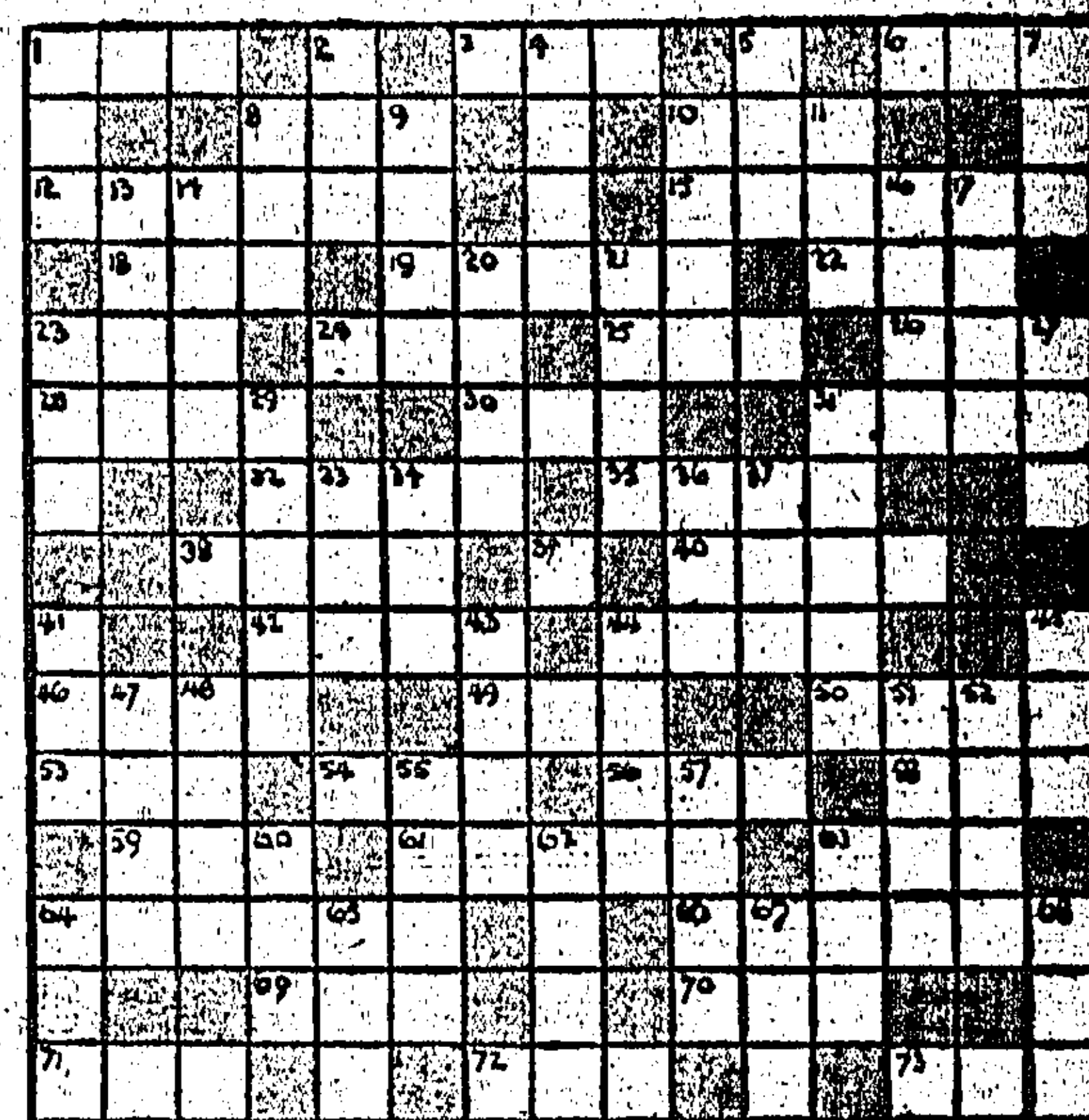
World-Wide Markets.

The refinery at Abadan on the Shatt-el-Arab is one of the largest in the world, and its water-front has all the appearance of a busy port with its dozen deep-water loading berths, and the continual traffic of the smart 10,000-ton tankers which carry to world-wide markets the products of the Persian oilfield. This tanker fleet, now rapidly approaching 100 in number, is itself a creation of the dozen years, and ranks among the world's great shipping lines.

The small staff of hardly a score in number which began the development of the Persian fields is still growing, and now numbers in Persia over 1,000 Europeans and about 30,000 Persians.

The creation of this great Persian national industry is one of the most remarkable developments of the country. To-day Persia's production stands fifth in the world's lists, and the industry founded upon it is of rapidly growing importance to Persia as well as to Great Britain.

OUR CROSSWORD PUZZLE.



Across.

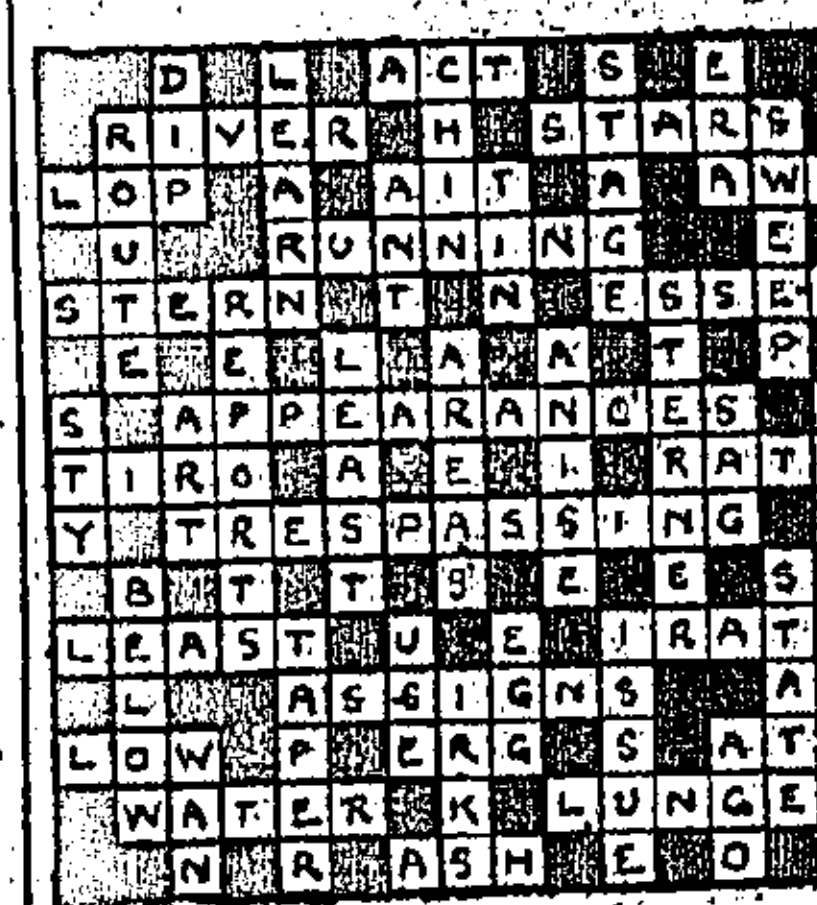
- 1 Opposed to night.
- 3 Unit.
- 6 Incline the head.
- 8 Digit of the foot.
- 10 Perceived.
- 12 The soil.
- 15 Intention.
- 18 Bristle of corn.
- 19 Abide.
- 22 Hill.
- 23 Consumed.
- 24 Change colour of.
- 25 Slimy fish.
- 26 Eon.
- 28 Bird's home.
- 30 Male child.
- 31 Cook.
- 32 Corrosive accretion.
- 35 By means of.
- 38 Hurry.
- 39 Indefinite article.
- 40 Parls of fish.
- 42 Look for.
- 43 To measure.
- 46 Quantity of liquid.
- 49 Born.
- 50 Wealthy.
- 53 Before.
- 54 Couple.
- 56 Communist.
- 58 Female deer.
- 59 Essential to rowing.
- 61 Refined air.
- 63 Whole.
- 64 Unbroken.
- 65 Cure.
- 69 Space.
- 70 Artful.
- 71 Relationship.
- 72 Moisture.
- 73 Floor covering.

Down.

- 1 Domestic animal.
- 2 Achieved victory.
- 4 Fruit of the pine.
- 5 Moved quickly.
- 7 Existed.
- 8 Vat.
- 9 Vortex.
- 10 Market for goods.
- 11 Intellect.

- 13 Tax.
- 14 Is in debt to.
- 16 Ditch.
- 17 Encourage.
- 20 Point of the compass.
- 21 Make a loan.
- 23 Conjunction.
- 27 Female sheep.
- 29 Have confidence in.
- 31 Guide.
- 33 Employ.
- 34 Pronoun.
- 36 Anger.
- 37 Negative.
- 41 Tailless monkey.
- 43 Tie.
- 44 Simple.
- 45 Pronoun.
- 47 Metal.
- 48 Trim.
- 51 Lazy.
- 52 Of low temperature.
- 55 Cry.
- 57 Transgresses.
- 60 Dress, as a ship.
- 62 Small animal.
- 63 Girl's name.
- 64 Deer.
- 65 Uncultivated.
- 67 Measure of length.
- 68 Still.

Yesterday's Puzzle.



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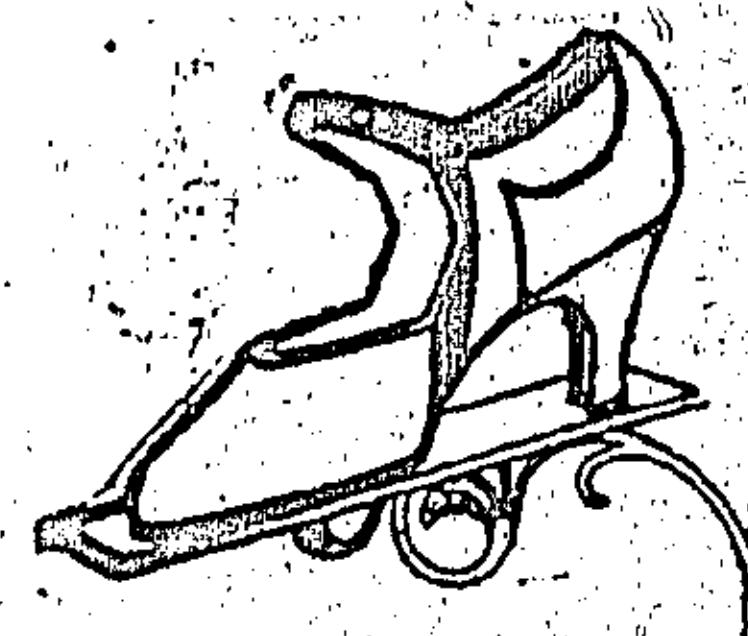
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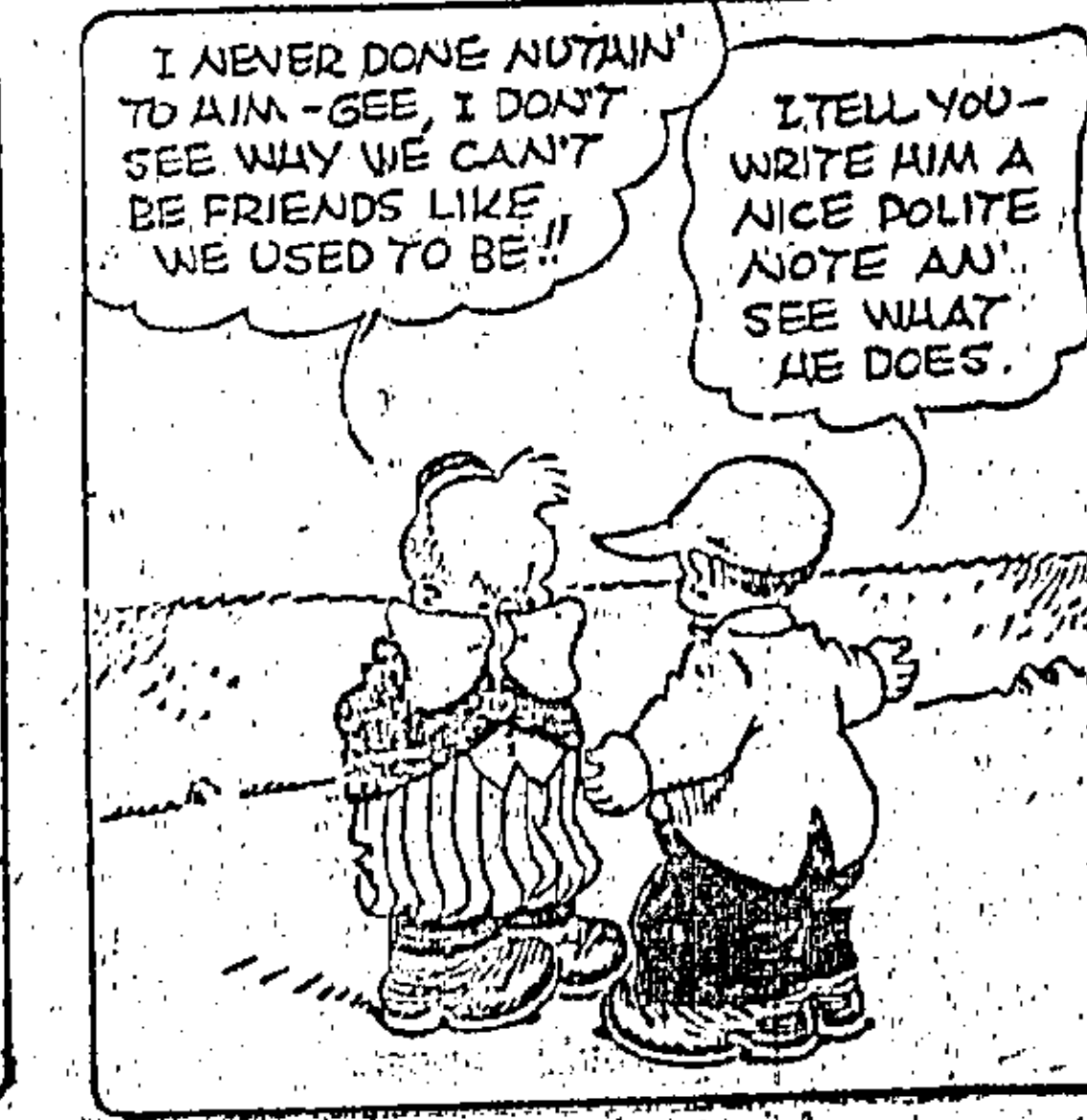
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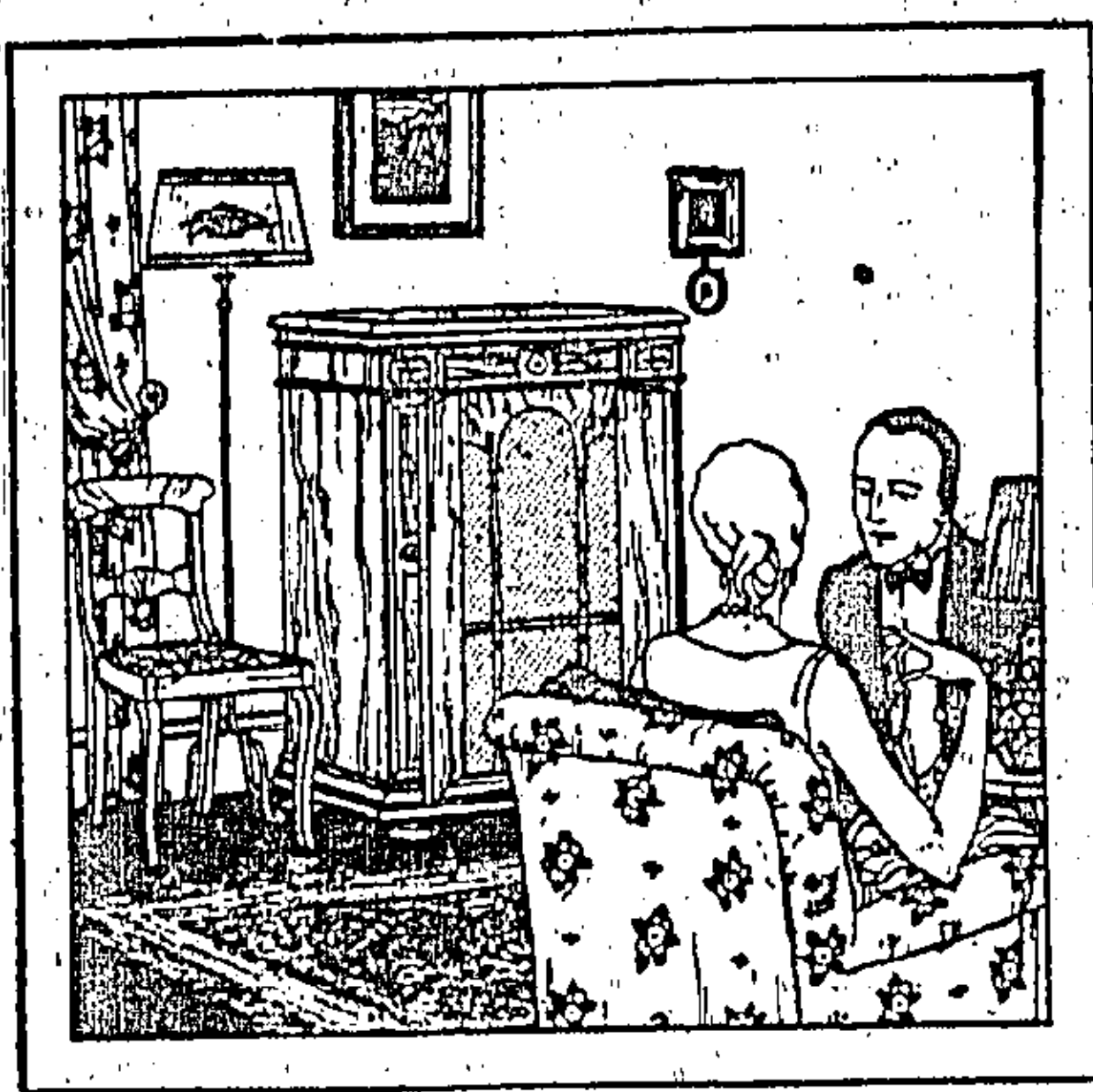
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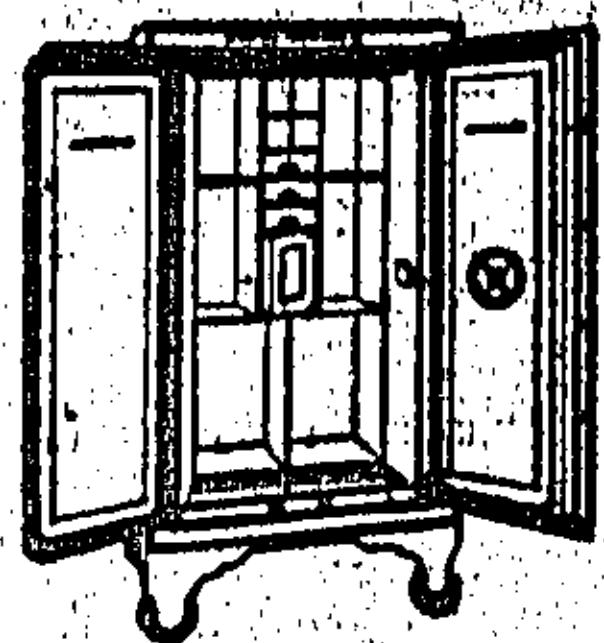
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The Hongkong Telegraph

TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1927.

CIVIL WAR CHANGES.

China is a land of surprises so far as the break-up of old military forces and the formation of new ones is concerned. One leader rises into prominence to-day, another tomorrow, making it an almost impossible task for the foreign observer to pre-judge the trend of events or to assess the real potentialities of any given situation. A few days ago—prior to the latest onslaught of Marshal Chiang Kai-shek by which he has run through the main part of Shantung and threatens to invade Chihli—themselves very few people had heard of General Yen Hsi-shan, except perhaps casually as the military head of the province of Shansi. But at the moment he is the man on whom the eyes of all are centred. Shansi is in a very important strategic position in the present civil war. To the south of it lies Honan, in which province the Fengtien army is now fighting the "Reds" from Hankow and Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang's forces; to the west of it lies Kansu and southern Mongolia where Marshal Feng awaits opportunity to attack his old rival Marshal Chang Tso-lin; to the immediate east lies Chihli, including Peking and Tientsin; and to the south-east it joins up with Shantung through which Marshal Chiang Kai-shek aims to hammer his way northwards. General Yen, the military head of this important province of Shansi, has large numbers of well-drilled and well-equipped soldiers under his command and it has become a matter of prime importance to all concerned to know General Yen's intentions. If he should stand in with the North, he becomes an ally of Marshal Chang Tso-lin and between them they could present a long united front to Marshal Chiang and be a solid support at the back of the Fengtien army fighting way down in Honan. But, if General Yen sides with Marshal Chiang Kai-shek he interposes himself as an enemy between the Fengtien troops in Honan and their road of retreat and his province becomes another battle front for the harassed armies of the North to line.

Yesterday's reports stated that General Yen had decided to go over to Marshal Chiang and that, in view of the obvious defeat which such a decision would be bound to inflict on the Northern forces, there had been a request for an armistice. It would appear that Marshal Chiang would be willing to grant such an armistice only on condition that Marshal Chang Tso-lin withdrew himself and his forces to Manchuria, or, in other words, surrendered Peking, Tientsin and the Chihli political strongholds to the conquering South. What will be the reply of Marshal Chiang Tso-lin to such a suggestion makes interesting speculation, but it is not at all unlikely that this main phase of the present Chinese civil war, namely, the fight of the South or Kuomintang to gain control of Peking, is drawing to a close with the realisation of that object. The latest reports concerning a tripartite agreement, indicating Chang Tso-lin's realisation of the Southern threat. The smaller campaign being waged between the forces of General Yang Sen and the Hankow party to the east of Hankow and the Fengtien-Hankow clash may well drag on until the main orientations have become so manifest as to frighten off one or other of the contending sides. The conclusion that the South is slowly but surely achieving its object of gaining the control of Peking is well-nigh irresistible, and a study of the manner in which that has been brought about leaves one even more than ever wondering on the nature of ways Chinese. The seemingly impossible has been made relatively easy through lack of loyalty either to superiors, friends or to an idea. The North has capitulated often without even so much as a show of fighting. Some of those wise-actors who love to forecast events and who have been saying for many weeks that Marshal Chiang Kai-shek was over-running himself and heading for a collapse, may now like to foretell what is going to happen. For ourselves, we are content to watch with much interest the fluctuations of the situation which if it has been interesting in the past is more than ever so to-day.

The Rumanian Monarchy.

It is several months since the King of Rumania fell seriously ill, following years of indisposition, and his end was hourly expected. That rendered more acute the question of a successor, and it was realised that keen rivalry existed among certain cliques for the future control of affairs. The chief complication has been the renunciation of the succession by the Crown Prince Carol, who preferred a morganatic marriage and a life free from royal restrictions. His mother, the beautiful Queen Marie, after her visit to the United States of America—which unkind commentators referred to as one of designed advertisement for her country—was reported to have attempted a reconciliation with the eldest son in Paris, but it came to nothing. Now, there is a tendency to look upon the Queen as ambitious for the control of the country herself, so that she seeks definite appointment of a Regency in which she shall have all the say, the while her younger son is growing to man's estate. Certain political leaders appear to be equally ambitious, however, and of these the late Premier, Gen. Averescu, seems to have made a bold bid for a possible dictatorship. The King, however, has appointed Prince Stirbey to the task of Cabinet-making, and for the time being the intrigues are apparently foiled. What will eventually be seen, but in the meantime it may be observed how small things can lead to big. There is already sufficient unrest in the Balkans without further trouble brewing, and it were better if imitators of Mussolini, who have arisen in Spain and elsewhere, were not given too free a hand in the smaller European States, just when peace is most desirable.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NOT EVEN "TENTS."

[To the Editor, Hongkong Telegraph.]

Sir.—To put it very mildly, I guess that a goodly number of Hongkong's citizens were disappointed, as I was, to find upon arrival at Repulse Bay on Sunday that even the five scraggy, ragged, useless, bits of canvas known as "tents" were not even in evidence. Ladies and gentlemen were seen to turn away disappointed after spending their cash in motor car hire to get out there. Some hardy spirits undressed behind the bushes. I boldly used a matchbox that was not being used, and defied the glassy glare of the Tai-pan's eye.—Yours, etc.,
Hongkong, June 7, 1927.
HOPELESS.

DAY BY DAY.

THOUGH WE TRAVEL THE WORLD OVER TO FIND THE BEAUTIFUL, WE MUST CARRY IT WITH US OR WE FIND IT NOT.—Emerson.

The weather forecast up till noon to-morrow is: "East winds, moderate; overcast, rain."

The s.s. Talma, with the English mail, left Singapore on Saturday afternoon and is due here on Thursday morning.

Mr. Robert Smyth, of the American diplomatic service, in Hankow, where he has been since autumn, has been transferred to Shanghai.

The Lungshan was berthed at the Canton Wharf this morning after refit and will resume service by the 1 a.m. sailing to-morrow morning.

The Japanese freighter Busho Maru from Dairen and Keelung reports having had to shelter in the latter port owing to heavy stormy weather.

The Empress of Russia arriving from Vancouver and Shanghai yesterday with 316 deck passengers, reports the death of one from chronic heart disease. The body was buried at sea.

During the past five days there have been three cases of typhoid fever, two cases of small-pox and one case of diphtheria reported to the health authorities. All the sufferers were Chinese.

Shipping returns over the holiday period from June 3 to 7 gave 83 arrivals and 72 departures, of which 34 and 25 respectively were British. This morning's returns gave 13 arrivals and 11 departures, of which seven and four were British, leaving 66 vessels in harbour, British 24.

An earth truck which left the rails yesterday afternoon injured a coach who was crossing the road at North Point. The truck was fully loaded at the time, with the result that the coach was somewhat badly hurt. He has since been removed to the Government Civil Hospital.

A motor lorry skidding in the rain yesterday, collided with an electric lamp standard at the junction of Queen's Road West and Hillier Street. The driver was thrown out of the lorry and has since been removed to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from multiple minor injuries.

A Chinese who reported to the Police on Sunday that, having been instructed by his uncle to deliver \$2,500 to the Chinese banks he was robbed of \$800 passing the Bonham Strand East, has now confessed that, having stolen the money himself, he took part of it to his house, in Pokfulam, declares a vernacular paper.

Chapel tenants have presented four demands to their respective landlords that no rent shall be collected for the months of March and April; that, beginning in March, a 30 per cent. decrease shall become effective; that the Gregorian calendar shall be used in payments of monthly rentals; and that key-money shall be abolished.

The forthcoming weddings are announced of Mr. Alexander Jonathan Lewis (clerk), Sanitary Department, residing at No. 39, Causeway Bay Road, to Miss Nellie Beatrice Lee, of South View Building, Kowloon; Mr. Harold Gordon (master mariner), s.s. Yuen Sang, to Miss Gertrude Mary Razavet, of No. 1, Moreton Terrace, Causeway Bay.

Chinese merchants in Chapel have sent a joint letter to Mr. Kuo Tai-chi, Nationalist Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Kiangsu, requesting him to demand the immediate removal of the barbed wire barbed in the International Settlement. Inasmuch as these obstacles originally were constructed with a view to preventing labour rioting, the merchants say, they are of no use now, as the situation gradually is returning to normal.

With reference to the sandalwood workers' dispute with their employers, it is reported in the vernacular papers that not all the men have joined the Sandalwood Workers' Association, so that only a portion of the body of workers is represented in the negotiations. The employers are anxious to have control of the apprenticeship system because they want to have the chance of appointing their own relatives, or friends, declares the vernacular press. The sandalwood business is extremely dull this year, it is said, and if conditions do not improve in one or two months' time, then all temporary workers in the trade will run the risk of being dismissed.

KONGMOON BATHING TRAGEDY.

RED CROSS FAILS TO MATERIALISE.

The story is told in the vernacular papers this morning of how a Chinese sailor, belonging to the s.s. Kwong Fook Cheung, was drowned in Kongmoon on the day of the Chinese Dragon Boat Festival, while he was bathing with his pet dog and several of his friends.

The s.s. Kwong Fook Cheung, a Hongkong and Kongmoon river boat, was anchoring in Kongmoon on the day of the Chinese festival. A sailor of the boat went for a swim with his pet dog, and when about a yard from the shore the man appeared suddenly to be sinking. When he was pulled out and taken to the shore he was unconscious.

The Red Cross brigade was immediately sent for, but not one of the members turned up. Probably all of them had gone away to celebrate the festival. Thus the man, lying on the beach waiting for medical treatment, after a while passed away. Seeing this, the other members of the crew who, on every trip to the Colony, had made long speeches to the passengers on board with a view to collecting some funds for the Red Cross brigades in Kongmoon, were furious, the report adds.

CELEBRATING A FESTIVAL.

OPIUM PROSECUTION FAILS.

A Chinese residing at 16, Wu Pak Street, Aberdeen, a dealer in rice, pork, and oils, was defended by Mr. C. A. S. Russ this morning on a charge of keeping an opium den. Thirteen others were charged with smoking opium on his premises.

Senior Revenue Officer G. Watt stated that he raided the premises on Sunday and arrested the men. Two of them were smoking opium. A few others were gambling, and the place represented a regular scene of Chinese merriment although the inspector saw no cause for such rejoicing.

He only found a small quantity of opium in the place, about 10 cents worth. He questioned the smokers as to where they got the opium, and was told a small boy had been sent out to buy it.

The dealer, in the witness box, said that the thirteen men in court were his customers. They were there to settle accounts—the occasion being the Dragon Boat festival. The men made themselves at home in his house. Some of them might have used his opium pipe, but he did not keep a pipe at all.

Mr. R. E. Lindell, who heard the case, was satisfied with the evidence for the defence, and discharged all the men.

PICKPOCKET CAUGHT.

DEXTERITY OF NO AVAIL.

Carrying his luggage in both hands, a Chinese who was about to leave the Colony saw two fingers inserted into his breast pocket and later saw them withdrawn with two \$1 notes clipped between them. He immediately released his luggage and made an attempt to grasp the hand, but too late. The pickpocket had already turned round and was running away.

A chase resulted in the pickpocket being overhauled, but when searched the money was not found on him. A little questioning, however, disclosed the fact that the notes had been dropped during the chase. They were recovered and the pickpocket arrested.

Appearing before Mr. R. E. Lindell this morning, the arrested man protested that he had been wrongfully taken into custody. He said he was a bricklayer's assistant. He could not explain why it was that he was able to tell the complainant that the notes were on the road. A sentence of six weeks' hard labour was imposed.

WHOSE WATCHES?

POSSESSOR FINED \$50.

Believed to be connected with a gang which has been responsible for the loss of a number of watches in Hongkong and Macao, a Chinese was arrested last week by Sergeant Fitches whilst in the act of pawing a silver watch.

A search of the man's person brought to light a further four watches, and he was arrested and charged with being in unlawful possession of the timepieces, this morning.

Defendant said the watches were given him by a second-hand dealer in Hollywood Road, but on an opportunity being given him to find the man, he was unable to do so.

He was fined \$50, or in default four weeks' hard labour.

The Very Idea!

"Well, was the speech I made to your liking, Pat?" asked the latter's employer, who was standing for election to the County Council.

"Sure, it was a grand speech!" averred Pat.

"And now, Pat, I want you to be honest and tell me what was it that made you most of all admire me?"

"Well, now that you asked, I'll tell you, sorr," responded the Irishman. "What took hold of me most, sorr, was your perseverance—the way ye went over the same thing again and again!"

He put the milk can in the car, and drove along the gutter. The ruts produced an awful jar.

And pronto—he had butter.

The death of Lord Cowdray reminds the London Star of a story concerning one of his many oil ventures.

The engineer at one of his English sites sent a bottle of crude oil to Lord Cowdray for analysis. This bottle was passed on to a member of the staff, who was requested to forward it to a prominent analytical chemist for his report. The bottle was put on a shelf, but when the time came to pack it a similar bottle standing near was taken and sent to the chemist.

In a few days Lord Cowdray was startled to receive this wire from the analyst:—"Congratulations. Your fortune is made. You have struck paragonic."

West Ham woman: Husbands do not always come up to expectations, but such as they are they are better than nothing.

Wife of her husband at Stratford: He has to do what his mother tells him. He is a great, big, silly kid. Magistrate: Now, now, that will do—that will do.

Mother, speaking for her son, to a woman magistrate in Cheshire: He is only sowing his wild notes, as you and I did, my dear.

It was stated at Willeston that a man who had been in prison for maintenance arrears sent his wife two shillings and wrote: "Nothing can alter my great love for you."

Devonshire man on the dole: I was once a soldier and now I am a dolester.

The general manager of the White Star Line confesses to finding himself grieved for new names ending in "ic." Somehow the obvious claims of "Emetic" seem to have been overlooked.

The mistress of a kindergarten school was instructing her charges in elementary geography.

"Do any of you know what a volcano is?"

"It is a high mountain interrupting," replied Tommy.

The British farmer is a very alert person.—Sir John Russell.

The nation is gradually becoming more air-minded.—Sir Samuel Hoare.

The time to retire is when you are at the top of your form.—Major Segrave.

The Prince of Wales is the most strenuous Imperial asset the nation possesses.—Sir Frank Dicksee.

There is no holding in these old men. Sir Claude de Crespigny, who is now eighty, entertained his friends with a dumb-bell display; a Chelsea pensioner has been bound over at Lambeth under the Juvenile Offenders Act; and Mr. Chauncey Depew has had his ninety-second birthday and made a joke about it.

A mother was singing her baby to sleep.

"If I were baby," said the baby's brother, aged six, "I'd pretend to be asleep."

Returning thanks for his election, Mr. W. H. Thompson, the new Mayor of Chicago, undertook that "American boys would not be cannon-fodder for European battlefields." It is no doubt a more patriotic fate to be targets for Chicago gunmen.

THE QUEEN'S.

BARDLEYS THE MAGNIFICENT.

A film full of beauty and scenes of magnificence and abounding in romance is "Bardleys the Magnificent" which is now being screened in the Queen's Theatre.

One gets a glimpse of towered castles, quaint old inns with their own delightful settings, beautiful estates of noblemen, gardens, pools and fountains, and the mind is carried back to the days of which one reads in history books. The film is a distinct triumph in the matter of historical settings.

The principal roles are played by John Gilbert, Eleanor Boardman and Roy D'Arcy. The story is absorbing and the gallantry displayed by the Comte de Bardley (John Gilbert) is sure to captivate all.

BRIEF SHANGHAI
EXCITEMENT.CHINESE TROOPS ASSAULT
FRENCHMAN.

A THREATENING ATTITUDE.

Shanghai, June 2.—A French officer, Inspector Valentin, yesterday was recovering from a wound inflicted by a Nationalist soldier of the 22nd Division, following a dispute between the officer and the soldier on Tuesday morning. A protest was made to General Yang Hu but to no avail, the Nationalist General claiming that he had no control over the troops involved in the incident.

According to reports obtained yesterday, the French officer, on duty on the French side of the Small East Gate on Rue Chusan, requested a Nationalist soldier who was on French territory, to move to the opposite side of the street into Chinese territory. The efforts of the French officer to persuade the soldier to move were fruitless, the latter becoming abusive.

Several other Nationalist soldiers rallied around the Inspector who stood his ground and was assaulted by the soldiers with the butts of their rifles sustaining a wound in the left leg. The dispute between the officer and the soldiers created considerable excitement in the neighbourhood and the French police were notified, a score or so of police arrived and the Chinese soldiers were also reinforced by other Nationalist soldiers.

Merchants in the vicinity became alarmed and promptly put up their shutters. The argument was finally settled by the removal of the Nationalist soldier from French territory. The Chinese also agreed to pay for the medical expenses of the wounded Inspector.

M. Naggari, French Consul-General, and the French Chief of Police called at the Bureau of Foreign Affairs and are reported to have made a mild protest. The incident created much excitement on the Chinese side of the Small East Gate and for a time the attitude of the soldiers and coolies was threatening.

BLAKE PIER PROGRESS.

MAY BE RE-OPENED IN TWO MONTHS.

About two months will see the end of the work now in progress at Blake Pier, which has already been closed to the public for a period of seven or eight months, and which it is estimated will cost the Government something in the region of \$20,000.

The strain on the piles as the result of battering by typhoon seas last year necessitated extensive repairs and reinforced concrete is being used largely in the strengthening. At the same time, the opportunity has been taken of removing the old iron steps, which rapidly corroded and became covered in limpets, and reinforced concrete steps will be substituted.

The nature of the work involves considerable suspension at high tide, and this, together with the diving operations necessary, is largely responsible for the time so far expended.

S.S. PRESIDENT
JACKSON.

WHO'S WHO FOR HONGKONG.

The s.s. President Jackson arrived in port this morning, the following passengers disembarking here:—

Mr. Kenneth E. Fisher, en route to Bangkok, Siam.

Mr. J. C. Huston, U. S. Consul at Canton, returning from a business and pleasure trip to the United States.

Mr. and Mrs. R. V. Leahy, Mr. Harold Mackenzie, newly appointed Minister to Siam en route to Bangkok to assume his duties at that point.

Dr. and Mrs. W. R. Morse, en route to take charge of the Canton Christian College.

The Zulu chief Solomon gave evidence at the resumed hearing at Pietermaritzburg of the action he has brought for \$50,000 damages against a Natal newspaper for defamation arising from an incident during the Prince of Wales's tour in Zululand in 1925. The chief emphatically denied the truth of the charge of disloyalty contained in the newspaper articles in question, upon reading which, he said, he felt as if he "had been stabbed by an assassin." He described numerous presents he had given to the Prince of Wales.

O.S.K. LEASE CASE.

JUDGMENT THIS MORNING.

His Lordship Mr. Justice J. K. Wood gave judgment this morning in the case in which the Osaka Shosen Kaisha were sued by Lam Kau-mow and Chan Tong in respect of a lease of premises known as Nos. 18, 18a, 18b and 18c MacDonnell Road, in which he gave judgment for the defendants on all claims with the exception of a claim for \$1,012.50, on which issue he found for the plaintiffs.

The plaintiffs alleged the premises were leased to the O.S.K. on August 16th, 1918, for a term of six years, with the option of an additional four years. They claimed that the option had been exercised, but this was denied by the defendants, who said the lease was signed by a former Hongkong manager personally and his signature was not binding on the firm.

Mr. Eldon Potter, K.C., together with Mr. F. C. Jenkin, were for the plaintiffs, and Mr. H. G. Sheldon defended.

His Lordship said the lease was signed by Mr. K. Yamasaki, with the words, "Manager of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha," but those words seemed to him to be merely descriptive. The language of the document was plain and unambiguous, and Mr. Yamasaki executed it under the designation of "lessee."

After considering the circumstances, His Lordship concluded that the option for a further term of four years contained in the lease was not one which it was at any time up to the defendant company to exercise. It was not alleged that the option was exercised by Mr. Yamasaki, and the lease, therefore, with all rights, expired at due date on August 15th, 1924, and that, to his mind, disposed of the principal issue of the case.

In the alternative, the plaintiffs had applied for a declaration that the defendant company was estopped from giving up their tenancy by a letter in reply to a proposal to raise the rent in which they declared they had the right to continue in the premises for a further three years at the same rent, and could not accept the increase. They could not, however, claim estoppel on those grounds as the authorities clearly showed.

The plaintiffs alternatively claimed a declaration that the defendants were tenants from year to year, and therefore their notice to quit on August 11th, 1926 did not determine their tenancy.

Following the prevailing custom in the Colony with regard to tenancies arising otherwise than by lease, His Lordship held that the defendants' tenancy was in fact a monthly one, and the notice to quit was therefore valid.

With regard to a further claim for \$1,012.50, being an amount of 15 per cent. in excess of the rent paid from December 16th, 1925, and September 15th, 1926, which had been paid into court with a denial of liability, His Lordship said he considered that the defendants were liable on that claim.

His judgment was for the defendant company, except on the claim for payment of \$1,012.50, on which claim his judgment was for the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs would pay their own costs incurred after the date of the payment into court, and each party would pay their own costs incurred prior to that date.

POET'S CORNER.

THE PRIMROSE.

[A pretty word-picture was painted in an editorial in the Times recently under the caption "Primroses." "No blossom more perfectly combines simplicity with distinction," the article reads in part, "and few are more prodigally abundant where soil and climate are reasonably hospitable, and improvident rapacity has not eradicated it." The primrose has been a favourite subject for poetical writers, but there is one little poem, not so well known as many, by Henry Kirke White, to an early primrose, which is worth recalling.]

Mild offspring of a dark and sullen sire!

Whose modest form, so delicately fine,

Was nursed in whirling storms, And cradled in the winds;

Thee, when young spring first question'd winter's sway,

And dared the sturdy blusterer to the fight,

Thee on this bank he threw To make his victory.

In this low vale, the promise of the year,

Serene, thou openest to the nipping gale,

Unnoticed and alone,

Thy tender elegance.

NATIONALIST TROOPS
AT SHAOWU.PREPARATIONS TO INVADE
KIANGSI.

ANTI-JAPANESE AGITATION.

Shaowu, Fu., May 15.—The whole district on the upper Min River has been cut off for some weeks from the outside world due to a strike of post-office employees. However mail is coming through again with service practically normal.

Our first inkling of a split within the Nationalist forces came when two regiments of soldiers arrived without warning from Kiangsi. They said they had been at Nanchang which was controlled by the Reds. They had decided to support Chiang Kai-shek and the moderate wing and had tried to rejoin him at Nanking by going directly across northern Kiangsi or to the Yangtze and then by boat. The radicals who were in control of those districts had refused them permission to go that way and as their numbers were too few to give battle, they had come this route south and east from Nanchang, to escape from the province. They were without insignia and would not disclose what division they originally belonged to.

Many feared they would be lawless, but they were as well-disciplined as any soldiers we have seen from the beginning, and much better behaved than some. They occupied mission property but created no disturbance except to break into a residence which had been looted some months ago.

In the last few days official word has come that these two regiments and some 15,000 other soldiers are coming upriver to invade Kiangsi, which is a day and a half's marching distance away. Apparently this whole province is strongly supporting the Nanking Government and bitterly opposed to communism. The common people have learned their lesson from first hand experience these last five months.

The Tangpu stirred up a parade for May 9, against the Japanese in particular. All the farmers and labourers turned out in full force. Then it began to rain and none of the agitators put in an appearance. The crowd became angry that those who were always waxing most eloquent about love of country couldn't muster up enough patriotism to brave a little moisture so they started for headquarters in a somewhat ugly mood.

Seek Protection.

The Tangpu members fled to the military official in command of the troops here seeking protection. He refused to give it, said they were the ones who had organized the demonstration and hence ought to be able to handle the crowd, that under no circumstances would he think of firing on the common people. Hence they beat a rather inglorious retreat to the country to escape violence. They have been wanting "democracy" and they are getting it!

Among the three or four hundred soldiers stationed here for local protection are many who originally were Northern soldiers and were captured by the Nationalists. Every day or so four or five would run away at night usually with the best rifles, evidently to join the bandit groups which are more numerous throughout the region than for many years. At last the colour in command disarmed all these ex-northerners and has sent them down river to Yenping.

He himself is very friendly to us and to the church. He is openly opposed to all anti-foreign or anti-Christian propaganda and his presence here for the last three weeks has had a most wholesome effect on those of violent tendencies. His loyalty to the cause of Chinese nationalism is intense but it is also intelligent.—*Shanghai Times*.

The Manchurian authorities have issued an injunction against the export of cereals out of Manchuria. They are on their guard against possible extensive purchases by Soviet dealers of all kinds of cereals in North Manchuria, about Manchouli, Hailar, Harbin, Iminpo, Pogranichnaya, etc., in order to meet the threatened food famine in Soviet Russia.

Official returns show that during March 3,034 recruits were finally approved for service in the Territorial Army, compared with 2,449 in February and 1,663 in January. The total Territorial strength, exclusive of permanent staff, on April 1 was 6,578 officers and 188,059 other ranks.

HEROIC RUSSIAN
CONSTABLE.A SHANGHAI SHOOTING
AFFRAY.

It is with very much regret, says the *N. C. Daily News*, that we have to announce the death, which took place at the Shanghai General Hospital on Tuesday afternoon shortly after two o'clock, of Mr. Nikolai Aleksandrovitch Kliukin (Kluken), constable No. 286, in the employ of the Shanghai Municipal Police.

Death came as a sequel to the three bullet wounds received by the deceased whilst he was giving chase to a gang of six Chinese armed robbers in an alleyway off Sinza Road on the night of May 27. When the brave constable was admitted to hospital after he had been brought down, he was in a very weak condition and suffered from considerable loss of blood. His condition became aggravated with the first signs of blood poisoning, and so the doctors found that it was imperative to amputate the right leg, into which a bullet had penetrated, and the operation was accordingly performed on Tuesday morning. The fatal outcome could not be prevented and the deceased passed away at 2.30 p.m. on the same day.

Brother's Tragic Death.

The late Nikolai Kliukin was born in the Perm District, Russia, and was a comparatively young man. Having completed the course at gymnasium he went to the Electro-Technical Institute and later entered the Artillery School in Odessa, from which he received his first commission in Kronstadt Fortress. He took part in the Great War, as well as in the fight against the Bolsheviks in Russia and it was only after the downfall of Vladivostok that he, together with his brother and sister, became emigre.

Deceased's brother also died under tragic circumstances—he was killed whilst defending one of the armoured cars belonging to Marshal Chang Tsung-chang's Shantung Army.

They left a family, their mother in Vladivostok and two sisters, one of whom is in Shanghai.

In his orders, Captain E. I. M. Barrett, Commissioner of Police, placed on record his feelings of deep regret at constable Kliukin's death and expressed his appreciation for the high services rendered by the deceased constable.

Full police honours were accorded to the heroic officer, who was buried at Lokawei Cemetery. The cortege left the General Hospital at 3.30 p.m. and marched to the cemetery, where the Orthodox Russian ceremony was performed. Among those in the procession were Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, Capt. R. M. J. Martin, Mr. E. C. Baker, in charge of the foreign branch, and other assistant commissioners and inspectors and others ranks.

HOW MUCH DO YOU
KNOW?

TO-DAY'S QUESTIONS.

The following general knowledge paper has been taken from the *Daily Express*.

Answers, for those who need them, will be found on Page 14 of this issue.

- 1.—What English king wrote tracts on agriculture?
- 2.—What was the first book printed in the English language?
- 3.—Who is supposed to have been the first actor to take the part of Mercutio in "Romeo and Juliet"?
- 4.—Who said: "Surely a man may drink a glass of wine by his own fireside"?
- 5.—What bird has the beak of the long-billed wader, the legs of the barnyard fowl, and the wings of the ostrich or emu?
- 6.—Which was the first ghost story in the English language?
- 7.—What great writer incorporated in his work songs taken from Shakespeare's plays?
- 8.—Who first taught Greece the art of writing?
- 9.—Who was Taddeo Gaddi?
- 10.—Who said: "Roll up that map, it will not be wanted for the next ten years," and what?
- 11.—What bishop served as a statesman under four regimes?
- 12.—In whose honour was the tune of the "Frothblowers' Anthem" composed?
- 13.—What is "the Corridor"?
- 14.—How were Egyptian hieroglyphs first deciphered in modern times?
- 15.—Which is the oldest concert hall in Europe?

MORTGAGE CASE.

(Continued from Page 1.)

So far therefore as they claimed a declaration that the contract was at all times null and void under the Common Law, it must, in His Lordship's opinion, fail.

In England the contract would be void by Statute under the provisions of the Infants' Relief Act, but in this colony it was not rendered void by any ordinance. He would assume that the contract was one voidable by the plaintiffs, and that there existed a considerable doubt whether in that case the court in the exercise of its discretion would grant a declaration that at the date of the present writ it was in fact null and void. In his view the court would rightly refuse to grant a declaration.

Contracts of Infants.

The matter did not end there. Voidable contracts of an infant were of two kinds. Firstly those that became valid, i.e. of perfect obligation on both sides, and those which remain invalid until confirmed on majority by the infant.

The fundamental principle which applied was the maxim "He who seeks equity must do equity." The fraudulent contractor must make restitution to the party prejudiced through his fraud, and equity here draws no distinction between the infant and the person *sui juris*.

In his Lordship's view the position in the case was as follows: The non-fulfilment of their obligation in equity might deprive the applicants of the assistance of the court in obtaining relief from the provisions of the contract, which was a different matter from a general affirmation of the validity of the contract as a whole or in part. It seemed to him likely that the defendants could not succeed in an action brought to recover their advance, and to conclude His Lordship refused to grant any of the declarations unless on condition that the plaintiffs by way of restitution repaid in full the mortgage debt and interest. The plaintiffs would have to pay all costs in the proceedings, except costs assignable to the issue of infancy, which the defendants would pay.

Brothers Victimised.

After delivering judgment, His Lordship stated that the plaintiffs had declared that Mr. Sung Tsui-tun, a Chinese interpreter formerly employed by Messrs. Hastings, Denny, and Bowley had demanded from them as a price for his services the sum of 10% on the value of whatever they recovered from the trustees, and also that at a later date Mr. Sung demanded an additional 5% on behalf of Mr. Leung Wing-cheung, interpreter to Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist.

According to their evidence this sum was paid by them and it is significant also that a cash credit of 10% approximately was retained by Mr. Sung afterwards in his own banking account, and a further 5% was paid by him to Mr. Leung. Mr. Sun had since died and his evidence was not therefore available either to confirm or contradict this story.

Mr. Leung, while admitting the receipt from Mr. Sung had sworn that it was paid to him on another account altogether. It was not material to assess the credibility of the evidence. It would be difficult to record a final decision without Mr. Sung's evidence, but a suspicion remained with him that the plaintiffs and their four brothers, had, in this matter, been victimised by their agents in a way for which they themselves were in a large measure to blame.

Stay of Execution.

Mr. Sheldon asked for a stay of execution pending an appeal, but Mr. Jenkin objected, saying that the two plaintiffs would probably go to Mexico where their home appeared to be, and it might increase the defendants' responsibility of recovering costs.

His Lordship thought that that Mr. Sheldon meant that the defendants should not sell the property while the question of an appeal was being considered.

Mr. Jenkin replied as far as costs were concerned he would object to a stay.

His Lordship made an order to the effect that the mortgagees were not to exercise their power of sale for fourteen days. He refused to grant an application for a stay with regard to costs.

TO-DAY.

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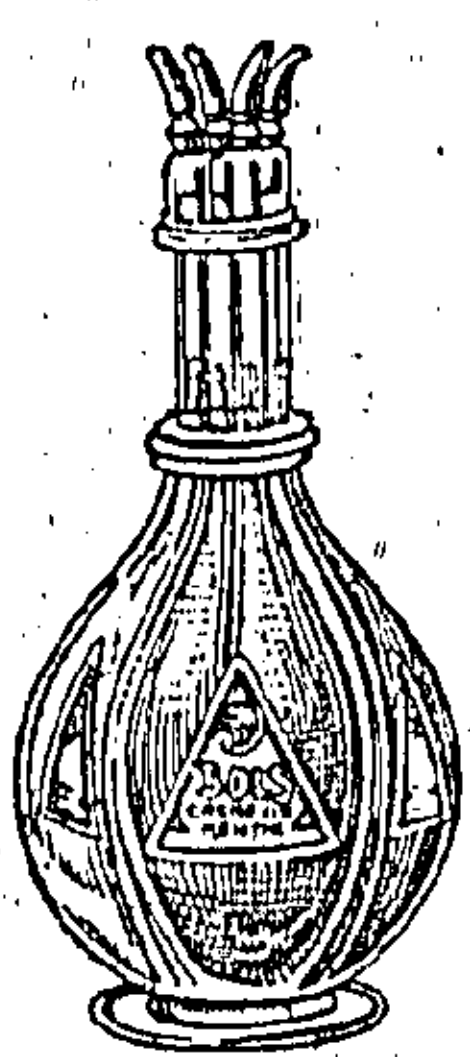
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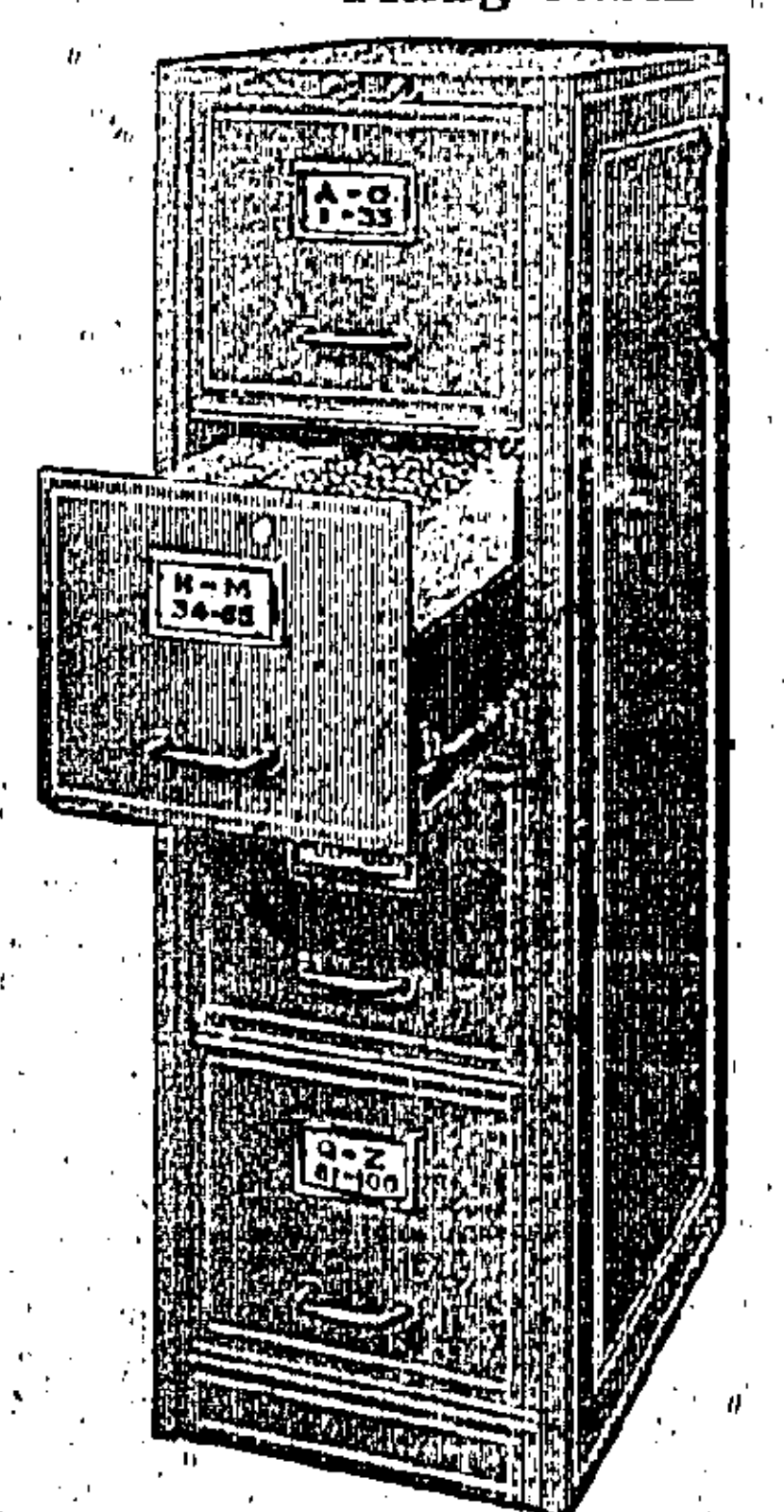
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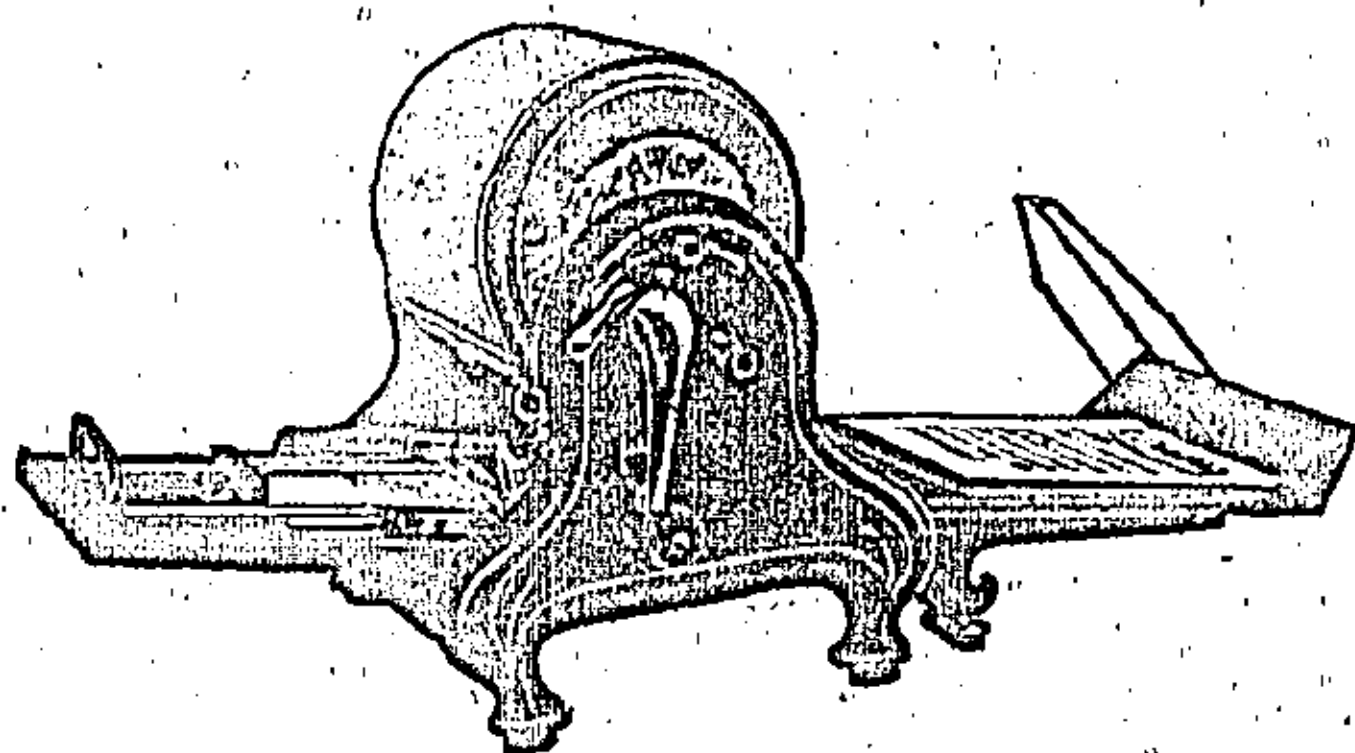


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\$1,000 DAMAGES FOR SLANDER.

COAL DISPUTE INCIDENT
RECALLED.

Damages of \$1,000 for slander were awarded to Sir Samuel Instone, the Cardiff shipowner and colliery proprietor, against Mr. Herbert Smith, president of the Miners' Federation, at the Assizes at Leeds in last week.

The allegation was, says the *Daily News*, that Mr. Smith, in addressing a meeting of miners last October, at Askern, near Doncaster, referred to Sir Samuel as a "Welsh swindler," and to his firm as a "twisting" firm.

Giving evidence yesterday, Sir Samuel said that in 1918 his company acquired controlling interest in Askern Coal and Iron Company (Ltd.), near Doncaster.

He had added generally to the amenities of the miners working there, and in consequence relations between himself and the men had been cordial.

When the strike came, however, it affected him and the company's colliery in the same way as other colliery owners.

He decided to reopen the pit on October 4, and 1220 men signed on to work, there being 753 actually at work. After the meeting addressed by Mr. Smith the number at work fell to 672.

Sir Samuel's Name.

Sir Patrick Hastings (defence)—You complain that Mr. Smith refers to the Welshman, and that, you say, means you. Of course, you are not a Welshman?

Sir Samuel—No. Do you not know that if anybody wanted to be offensive, that it was popularly supposed that your origin was anything but Welsh?—Yes, I know.

Do you not know, that if anybody wanted to say anything offensive about the nationality of Sir Samuel Instone—

Sir Samuel (interrupting)—I will save you the trouble. I apologise my name. I am British born.

Asked if he thought Welshman was an offensive term, he replied:—"I should not consider it an offence to be called a Welshman, but I should be called a 'Welsh swindler'."

Mr. Smith's Denials.

Mr. Herbert Smith then gave evidence. He denied referring to Sir Samuel Instone at all or that he said "Instone's Welsh colliery is a swindle." He knew nothing about Sir Samuel having collieries in Wales at the time. He also denied having at any time referred to him as "Sammy of the black arts."

Cross-examined by Mr. Jowitt, K.C., he denied having suggested that it was a twisting firm. He did say, however, that applications by the firm regarding rates of pay had caused a lot of trouble.

Sir Patrick Hastings, addressing the jury, asked them to say that the action was based on a misconception of the defendant's words.

Mr. Jowitt said it was a matter of ordinary decency in English public life that opponents should not hit below the belt.

The jury, after an absence of ten minutes, found for Sir Samuel Instone, awarding damages as above, and judgment was entered accordingly with costs.

HANKOW'S MUDDLE

FINANCIAL CHAOS
SUPREME.

NATIONALIST JUGGLING.

Hankow, May 30.

An instructive example of the financial chaos following in the footsteps of Nationalist China is furnished by the present state of affairs in Hankow, where arbitrary measures to force a doubtful paper issue on the population have brought commerce to a standstill and the masses to the verge of starvation. They are in a dangerous mood and food riots are expected to break out at any moment.

The financial crisis which has come so rapidly to a head is causing the Nationalist Government in Hankow far more perturbation than the advances of their enemies on this city. If they could solve the former, it is probable that the latter danger would melt away, but they have let matters go so far that even lifting the embargo on silver, which is the root of the trouble, at this juncture would merely result in the transfer of all silver in the native banks to the safe custody of the foreign banks.

The present situation has been gradually working up since January 4 this year, when the Nationalist mobs took possession of the British Concession in Hankow, a transgression legalised by the signing of the Chen-O'Malley Agreement on February 19.

Bank Without Balance Sheet.

The financial organ of the Nationalists is known as the Central Bank of China. Formed under authority of a mandate issued in Canton on June 1, 1924, with a capital of \$10,000,000, stated to be fully paid, it is advertised as the official depository of the Nationalist Government. The head office is in Canton. Since its inception this bank has published no balance sheet and all Nationalist officials are very reticent when questioned concerning its note issues and its reserves.

As the Nationalists extended their control from Canton northwards they found the note-issue of the bank invaluable in financing political and military operations, and it seems highly probable that the flooding of Kuangtung, Kuangsi, Kweichow, Hunan and Kiangsi with this paper-money and the threat of heavy penalties on anyone using any other currency enabled them to float not less than \$100,000,000 on the population of the provinces mentioned, against which a silver reserve of, perhaps, \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000 was accumulated in Canton.

Intoxicated by the ease with which they had so far paid their way, the Nationalist Party, finding itself in control of Hankow, immediately began to flood Wuhan with unlimited paper-money issued through the Central Bank of China, and when that bank's supply of printed notes became exhausted fell back on a large number of unissued notes belonging to the Bank of China, which were taken over as a forced loan. These notes were put into circulation through other banks, through the salaries of military and political officials and in connexion with motorcars and military supplies.

"Standard" Dollars.

At the beginning of the year, with the present Hankow Nationalist group in control of practically the whole of South China, Central Bank notes met with a fairly favourable reception, passing on a par with the issues of other native banks already circulating, although the Central Bank issue promised to pay only in "standard" dollars, as compared with the silver dollars of other issues.

On March 20 all the Chinese employees in the foreign banks in Hankow were called out on strike, their union presenting a series of extraordinary demands, acceptance of which would have made the carrying on of the banks' business impossible. This strike has since been settled, practically on the employers' terms, but the foreign banks still keep their doors closed as a result of the virtual stoppage of business caused by the Nationalist Government, issuing a mandate on April 18 declaring the note-issues of the Central Bank of China, the Bank of China, and the Bank of Communications, to be the only legal currency, placing an embargo on the circulation and export of silver, and threatening severe penalties on any persons attempting to evade the regulations or depreciating the bank-notes mentioned.

Military Guards for Silver.

Simultaneously military guards were placed over all banks to prevent the removal of silver in their vaults, the stocks of silver in native banks were checked and sealed by Nationalist officials and some of these banks were forced

to take and issue supplies of Central Bank notes, their stocks of silver being held by the Nationalists in satisfaction of the notes.

Normally the stocks of silver in Hankow are approximately \$20,000,000 in value, including sycee or shoe-silver and minted dollars. It is impossible to obtain accurate figures in this connexion, or concerning the note-issues, but bankers believe that stocks were slightly under normal when the embargo was placed on silver.

On May 12 the local note issue was estimated to total \$1,100,000. In bank-notes issued by the foreign banks, chiefly the National City Bank of New York, and \$45,000,000 issued by the native banks—of which \$20,000,000 belongs to the Banks of China, \$15,000,000 to the Central Bank of China, \$8,000,000 to the Bank of Communications and \$2,000,000 to other native banks. The foreign bank-notes are amply covered, and, despite Nationalist threats, these notes and a few silver dollars are the only currency available to the foreign community, while they are keenly coveted by Chinese. Against the Central Bank issue, which may now exceed \$15,000,000, there is an alleged reserve of not more than \$1,500,000, most of which has been confiscated from other banks as a "loan," while the other native banks may hold silver to the value of \$10,000,000 against a note-issue totalling \$30,000,000 and deposits exceeding \$150,000,000.

Reasons for the Embargo.

The reason given by the Nationalist Government for the embargo was that the hostilities in the Yangtze Valley having had a bad effect on the export trade, silver showed a tendency to flow to Shanghai. There is no doubt, however, that the split with General Chiang Kai-shek and the seizure by General Li Chai-sum of the silver reserves held by the Central Bank in Canton rendered it increasingly difficult to continue issuing Central Bank notes in Hankow and, therefore, in a moment of folly, drastic but entirely amateurish steps were taken to force them on the market.

The immediate result of the embargo was that Hankow notes—normally at a premium of 3 per cent. compared with Shanghai notes—were weakened, while the coin of the masses, rose in value from 340 to \$1 to \$10 to \$1. Such merchants as had any funds immediately invested them in merchandise of any description and shipped it to Shanghai, thus depriving Hankow of a large amount of capital, while compradors, merchants, bank managers and others of the wealthy classes slipped away to the one haven of safety, the International Settlement in Shanghai. The exchange rate on Shanghai continued to grow more adverse until Central Bank notes stood at a discount, varying from 15 per cent. to 25 per cent. as the Nationalist credit wavered with rumours of victory or defeat. The embargo merely crystallized the local belief that Central Bank notes were likely to become waste paper and they are now facetiously known as "Keren-skys." Even the Nationalist post office and telegraph office had to restrict their use to prevent being flooded, people endeavouring to buy huge amounts of stamps with Central Bank notes for remittances to Shanghai.

An Economic Blockade.

With the foreign banks refusing to deal in native bank notes or native orders, which were inconvertible, and with the Chinese banks unwilling to do business except in silver or foreign bank notes what amounted virtually to an economic blockade was established, silver vanished from the market and it only needed the breath of a rumour that the Government was going to confiscate all copper money as a reserve, and issue copper notes in lieu thereof, for copper to disappear also. Rice, flour, coal, and other commodities have risen to famine prices, rice being practically unobtainable, and the starvation of the masses, already suffering hardships from the virtual closing of the commerce of Wuhan, is likely to cause riot and disorder to break out any moment.

The absurd stringency of the money market may be realized from the fact that for the past week crowds have gathered outside the Central Bank of China every day to change \$5 and \$10 notes into an equivalent number of \$1 notes because shopkeepers are refusing to give any change, forcing purchasers to buy goods to the exact value of the note professed in payment.

And the Nationalist have found that even the execution of a couple of money-changers has had no effect on the "paper complex" of the shopkeeping class. The Government dares take no further action.

Among the parties much interested in the steady depreciation of Central Bank notes must be numbered the Municipal Council of

the ex-British Concession in Hankow—now known as Special Administration District No. 3 or, briefly, S. A. D. 3.

Wrecking the Concession.

Under the old Municipal Council of British merchants, who gave their services free, the British Concession, able to budget its income and expenditure almost to a dollar from year to year, had gradually built up a small but prosperous community which, despite the unhealthy situation of the Concession on swamp land in many parts ten feet below high water level, lived under modern sanitary conditions and enjoyed excellent roads. There was a good promenade along the riverfront, and there was a security which had resulted in the investment of nearly \$100,000,000 in fine buildings, extensive wharves and huge godowns designed to handle the bulky exports which, in the high water season, are shipped direct to all parts of the world.

The action of the mob having been legalized by the signing of the Chen-O'Malley Agreement, concerning the terms of which the British Municipal Council were not consulted, the members of the Council were then called upon to implement it by passing the by-laws necessary to hand over their powers and the assets of the Concession to a Municipal Council on which the majority of the members were to be Chinese and these the nominees of the Nationalist Government.

Incidentally, the Agreement under which this was done contained no safeguards for the payment of the debentures which had been issued from time to time by the British Municipal Council (backed by the prestige of the British Government and the belief that it would always protect its subjects); no suggestion that there would be any compensation for "betterments" of British-owned property thus thrown to the mercy of a partisan clique of Chinese politicians, avowedly and notoriously determined to do Britain and Britain's trade every possible injury; and no protection for the future administration of the finances of the Concession.

Central Bank of China Cheques.

It is the financial question which is now demanding immediate attention. As already stated, the Chen-O'Malley Agreement was so loosely drawn up that no safeguards were included concerning the future handling of the revenues of the Concession. It was, however, agreed at the first meeting of the new administration that half the revenues should be paid into the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and half into the Central Bank of China, the legal financial organ of the Nationalist Government.

The legalization of Central Bank notes, followed by their steady depreciation, resulted in a large number of taxpayers paying their 1927 taxes, which fell due in April, in Central Bank notes, as doing so they saved from 15 per cent. to 20 per cent. These notes being refused by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, it followed that all such revenues had to be paid by the Municipality into the Central Bank.

Recently, the Municipal Council had to pay accounts to the extent of approximately \$30,000, and did so by means of cheques drawn on its bankers, the Central Bank of China. The receivers of such cheques returned them with requests that they should either be paid in silver dollars or in cheques on a foreign bank, because, in the first place, their own bankers refused to accept the liability of clearing Central Bank of China cheques, and, secondly, if cashed at the Central Bank the payees would receive paper-money which stood at a discount of 20 per cent. compared with the normal currency of the port.

The Council replied regretting that they were unable to issue cheques on any bank other than the Chinese Government bank. And there the matter rests for the present.

What About Debenture Interest?

In a few weeks the Municipality have to pay the half-yearly interest on their debentures. It would appear that they can only pay by warrants on the legal Government financial organ, i.e., the Central Bank of China, although the debentures were raised on a silver basis and, morally, should be paid off in silver, which at present is an illegal currency in Hankow! The interesting question arises whether the debenture-holders have legal redress against the Municipal Council—for losses incurred under an agreement concerning the signature of which the Council had no control—against the Nationalist Government, or against the British Government.

It is felt that, in equity, should the Central Bank of China default or fail to restore its note issue to parity, the debenture-holders have reasonable grounds for an action for damages against the British Government on account of the loss they (the debenture-holders) will suffer through the waiving, without notice, of the Treaty rights on which alone they dared risk their capital.—*Reuter*.

NINGPO HAS A QUIET CELEBRATION.

BUT A DISASTROUS FIRE BREAKS OUT.

MANY STORES GUTTED.

Ningpo, May 31.—Presaging the May 30 celebration it was learned that an order had been given by the local authorities that the processions would not be allowed to parade past the Custom House and the Consulate, as has been the usual procedure, because of the possibility of creating incidents. Notwithstanding these orders the armed guard at the Custom House was increased and precautions taken to safeguard foreign life.

There were signs of activity early in the morning, as early as seven o'clock, various schools and organizations sending their contingents to the main body of the parade. These units went singing their patriotic and nationalistic songs or shouting their slogans. There was no evidence of any disorder and when the parade was organized and proceeded with their march they kept within the limits of the official sanction.

The whole day passed off quietly and solemnly, and the mass meeting was conducted more in the spirit of a Martyr Memorial than had been anticipated.

All shops were closed and flags were down at half-mast throughout the Ningpo district.

There is a rumour of an anti-British boycott to be organized soon but one is unable to confirm the report at all and no official notice has been given of such a boycott by the Labour Unions, so it is quite possible that it is but rumour.

A Huge Blaze.

While the day ended uneventfully for foreigners in Ningpo it ended most disastrously for many shop owners just outside of the East Gate, in a very densely populated area called the "Tao Teo." A strong northwest wind was blowing and a fire broke out in the closely set shops and residences. In less than half an hour the fire was raging and spreading to new buildings. The fire travelled along the lanes of fire walls gutting every building in its way. The three storey buildings made a fierce fire and an awe-inspiring display when they began to go. There were frequent small explosions and at the caving in of the roofs the roar was terrific. Actual flames went easily 200 feet or more into the air while blazing brands were carried three or four times as high. As the fire burned itself out the curious fusillade of the bamboo structures could be heard. When a native bamboo structure burns, the joints of the bamboo, which are air-tight and hollow, fill with steam and explode with the detonating force of rifle-fire, and the rapidity of machine-gun action.

The fire department, though working against great odds was able to keep the fire from spreading much outside of its lanes of fire walls, but the central line of the fire was ignored as being beyond power to control.

There is an estimated loss of tens of thousands of dollars and some estimates go even as high as hundreds of thousands. The heaviest losers were the "Canton Goods Stores," cloth shops, and jewellery shops. While properly speaking this area is outside of the East Gate it is properly a part of the Native City but the fact that the old city wall is still in place is the only thing which saved that whole end of the city from destruction.

The Foreigners.

Though there are few foreign men left in port, tennis is not allowed to languish and every afternoon sees a game in progress either at the Custom's garden or at the British Consulate grounds.

There are no American women in the port now and there have been none since May 24 for which the authorities feel very grateful. Dry weather continues and the farmers are finding the problem of getting sufficient water for their rice fields an increasingly difficult one. Many of the smaller canals are dry and many others hold out a tiny trickle of water. Rice is nearly all planted and the rape has been harvested.

Many of the people are thoroughly disheartened over the present political outlook and are wondering when there will come a release from the tyranny of contending unions and powers and armies and cliques in general. Business is hurt, liberty restrained, labour impoverished, and there is nobody on their horizon who is truly great enough to hold forth hope of a better day. One sometimes wonders, "Do Revolutions ever pay, after all."—*Shanghai Times*.

Among the arrivals by the Empress of Russia yesterday were Hon. Sir Showson Chow, Col. C. Russell Brown and Major and Mrs. C. C. van Straubenzee.

THE RACES.

FOURITES DO WELL AT YESTERDAY'S MEETING.

Fourites did well at yesterday's meeting of the Hongkong Jockey Club and paid well, the day anticipating surprises, being generously on what they considered to be outsiders. The day, however, created some of a sensation by beating a composed of Loch Rannoch, Alan, Scooter and other in Lantau Handicap, "C" Class, paid his supporters \$104, Cicee being in third to give a place of no less than \$100.

There were two incidents. In the third race the heavily backed Ukelele came in third, but on a bet made by Mr. K. H. Chun, disqualified, in favour of Ukelele.

The supporters of Ukelele in the race had a keen disappointment when, immediately after the start, the pony slipped on the wet sand and threw his rider, Lieut. Ukelele was the second.

During the late afternoon rain fell and the course heavy for the last race. It did not, however, interfere with the enthusiasm of the public, despite the uncomfortable conditions, continued to take the keenest interest in the races from under the cover of the stands.

There was a fair attendance and a band of the King's Own Scottish Grenadiers played a number of pleasing tunes.

Handicap Stakes: Six Furlongs.—China Ponies, non-winning. Sub-division Grifflins of this Club, of any age. 1st Prize: \$400. 2nd Prize: 3rd Prize: \$100.

Mr. Austin's Fire Call (Mr. Pollock) 1
Mr. Austin's Fire Call (Mr. Gordon) 2
Comyn and Capt. Bell's Borer (Mr. Stanton) 3

Also ran: Black Mouse (Mr. Bullock), Yorks (Mr. Reidy), Sugar Leaf (Wallace) and Vinegar (Mr. Bullock).

Won by three quarters of a mile, four lengths between second and third.

Time: 2 mins. 35 secs.
Pari-mutuel: Winner, \$68.40; Places, \$14.50, \$7.50, \$6.

Betting. Win. Place
Can Do 50 49
Black Mouse 19 44

Also ran: 290 433
Leaf 138 164
Call 118 184

Also ran: 9 39
Call 73 123

Mouse: 73 123
Chau Plate: Five Furlongs.

China Ponies that have started at least twice since 1st July, 1927. Entrance Fee \$5. 1st Prize: \$400. 2nd Prize: \$150. 3rd Prize: \$100.

Also ran: Mr. Hall & Shenton's Saligia (Mr. Pollock) 1
Mr. J. Paterson's (Mr. Pollock) 2

Yick's Macau Beauty (Mr. Chun) 3

Also ran: Home Call (Mr. Gordon), of Troy (Mr. da Rosa), Battle (Mr. Stanton), Cra (Mr. Kelly), The Regent (Mr. Sewell).

Won by a length and half, half a mile between second and third.

Time: 1 min. 17 2/5 secs.
Pari-mutuel: Winner, \$9.60; Places, \$3.80, \$7.20.

Betting. Win. Place
of Troy 164 189
Call 71 77

Also ran: 27 21
a 605 461
a 61 135

Also ran: 77 115
a 131 233
a 47 40

Lantau Handicap: "B" Class: One Mile.—For China Ponies. 1st Prize: \$200. 2nd Prize: \$150. 3rd Prize: \$100.

Also ran: Mr. Stanton & Reidy's San Diego (Mr. Stanton) 1
Mr. Austin's Grey (Mr. Pollock) 2

Also ran: Mr. Dyer & Beith's Tangle (Mr. Reidy) 3

Also ran: H's. Loongwa (Mr. da Rosa) 4

Also ran: Dobbin (Mr. Bullock), Sit Tang (Mr. Wallace), in Boat (Mr. Chun), Espoir (Mr. Gordon), Barley Grass (Mr. Gordon), Bright Eve (Mr. Usher), by a neck, a short head between second and third.

Time: 2 mins. 08 2/5 secs.
Protest against Messrs. Dyer & Beith's Tangle was lodged by Mr. Chun, the owner of Loongwa.

A lengthy deliberation, the race was sustained the protest and was officially placed third.

This decision does not affect the pari-mutuel, as it pays on sales first past the post and does not take into consideration any discussion made later.

Pari-mutuel: Winner, \$21.10; Places, \$6.90, \$6.70.

Betting. Win. Place
Grass 305 376
Knight 47 54

Also ran: 214 322
a 53 101
a 62 90

Also ran: 77 104
a 56 93
a 32 36

Also ran: 245 262
a 43 32
a 29 25

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HARBOUR MURDER.

SAMPAN MISTRESS DONE TO DEATH.

A young girl, the daughter of the mistress of a harbour passenger boat, reported to the Police last evening that her mother had been murdered and the boat to which she belonged, plundered of all valuables, by three unknown persons during the morning of Sunday.

The report states that the boat was engaged by three men from Salt Fish Lane Wharf at 8.20 a.m. to cross the harbour. Some few minutes after leaving the wharf, one of the men expressed a wish to work the steering oar, and when this was refused, he drew a dagger and stabbed the mistress, who immediately fell and did not move or make a further sound. The body of the stabbed mistress, Miss Sze, was then thrown into the hold and the remainder of those on board were ordered below under threats and covered with the shelter boards.

The boat was eventually brought alongside the Mong Kok Wharf and the three men after ransacking the boat and taking away valuables and clothing, made good their escape.

The body of the murdered mistress was later removed by the Police and taken to the Kowloon Mortuary.

STRAITS G.O.C.

DISTINGUISHED VISITOR PASSING THROUGH.

Among the passengers on the Empress of Russia which arrived yesterday were Major General C. C. Van Straubenzee and Mrs. Van Straubenzee.

The Major General is the new General Officer commanding in Malaya. He was born in 1867, and joined the Royal Artillery, in which he was Lieutenant in 1886, Captain in 1897, Major in 1902 and Lieutenant Colonel in 1914.

Major General Van Straubenzee served in the Ashanti campaign 1895-96, and then became a Professor in the Canadian Royal Military College from 1898 to 1903. He was Instructor in the School of Gunnery, 1909-1912. During the Great War he was mentioned in despatches four times and promoted to be Major General. He has the C.M.G., and C.B. Since 1923 he has been G.O.C., 46th (North Midland) Division T. A.

SHELLS EXPLODE.

TERRIBLE HAVOC AT CRACOW.

Warsaw, June 6. Sick and maimed inmates of the hospitals, jibbering and wailing in the streets of Cracow and worshippers rushing screaming from the churches followed an appalling concussion which was at first believed to be an earthquake.

It transpired that a neighbouring powder magazine had been rent by an explosion due to the decomposition of wartime Austrian munitions which were stored near Fort Witkowice. The latter was demolished.

At present it is known that ten people were killed and over 200 seriously wounded. A hundred people were blinded by the glass from the shattered windows and a score of houses were obliterated. The damage is estimated at £500,000 at least.—Reuter.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per R.M.S. Empress of Russia June 6.—Mr. W. C. Hung, Mrs. P. Davis, Mr. C. R. Powrie, Dr. T. Jones, Maj. C. C. and Mrs. Van Straubenzee, Miss V. J. Thwaites, Mr. and Mrs. H. White, Mr. K. Hart, Mrs. L. C. Thwaites, Mr. J. Bohner, Mr. W. Chen, Mr. T. P. Chen, Sir Shou-son Chow, Mr. and Mrs. F. Gandossi, Mr. and Mrs. Gandossi, Mr. J. Gubbay, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hobden, Mr. G. Hogg, Mr. L. C. Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Ip, Mr. C. Y. Ip, Mr. R. Isaya, Mr. T. W. Kwok, Mr. and Mrs. Y. P. Kan, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Lau, Mrs. T. Miller, Miss C. M. Robinson, Col. C. Russell Brown, Mr. H. Schumacher, Mr. C. H. Tung, Mr. J. D. Watt and Mr. A. Abbas.

Race 6.
No. 42 \$1,276.10
No. 210 364.50
No. 2 182.30
Tickets \$50 each Nos. 321, 13, 126, 475, 333, 168, and 411.

Race 7.
No. 341 \$1,372.00
No. 259 302.00
No. 593 100.00
Tickets \$50 each, Nos. 348, 315, 222.

Race 8.
No. 72* \$1,086.75
No. 47* 1,080.75
No. 564 241.50
Tickets \$50 each, Nos. 196, 494, 248.

*Dead Heat.



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OF THE
MANUFACTURERS

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HER FIRST JOE—"

"I KNOW—BUT
YOU'RE NOT TELLING IT
RIGHT—LET ME TELL IT!"

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"DROPPED IN FOR A FEW MINUTES"
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ALL THRU THE EVENING!

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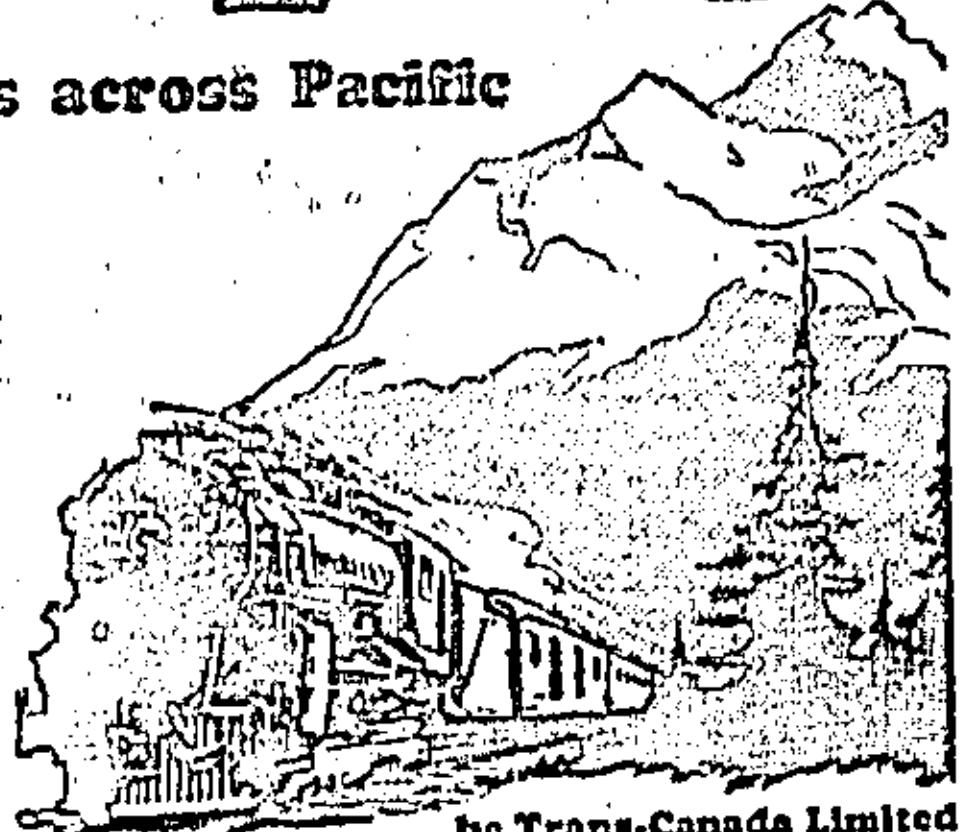
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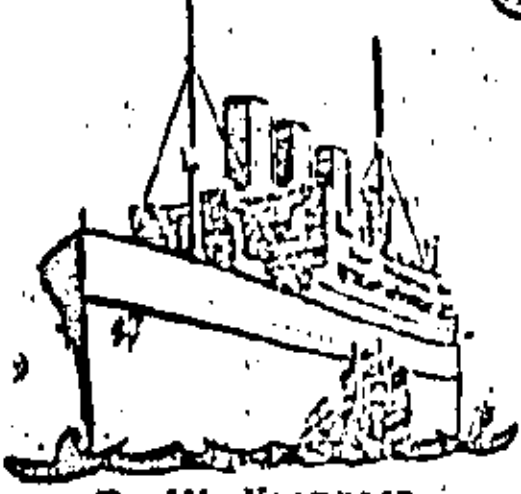


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PRESIDENT GRANT ... Tuesday, July 19th
PRESIDENT MADISON ... Tuesday, Aug. 2nd
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June 21	San Francisco	Homeric	July 23	C'brg-S'hmptn July 29
June 28	Seattle	Leviathan	Aug. 1	P'mth-C'brg Aug. 7
July 5	San Francisco	Majestic	Aug. 6	C'brg-S'hmptn Aug. 12
July 13	Seattle	Berengaria	Aug. 10	C'brg-S'hmptn Aug. 16
July 19	San Francisco	Leviathan	Aug. 20	P'mth-C'brg Aug. 26
July 27	Seattle	Aquitania	Aug. 24	C'brg-S'hmptn Aug. 30
Aug. 2	San Francisco	Majestic	Sept. 3	C'brg-S'hmptn Sept. 9
Aug. 10	Seattle	Olympic	Sept. 6	P'mth-C'brg Sept. 12
Aug. 16	San Francisco	Olympic	Sept. 17	C'brg-S'hmptn Sept. 23
Aug. 24	Seattle	Berengaria	Sept. 21	C'brg-S'hmptn Sept. 27
Aug. 30	San Francisco	Homeric	Oct. 1	C'brg-S'hmptn Oct. 7

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PRESIDENT HAYES ... Tuesday, July 19th 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT POLK ... Tuesday, Aug. 2nd 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT ADAMS ... Tuesday, Aug. 16th 8.00 a.m.

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TO MANILA.

PRESIDENT JACKSON ... June 7th, 6.00 p.m.
PRESIDENT TAFT ... June 13th, 6.00 p.m.
PRESIDENT WILSON ... June 21st, 6.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT MCKINLEY ... June 21st, 6.00 p.m.
PRESIDENT JEFFERSON ... June 27th, 6.00 p.m.

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Sailings from Canton—Daily at 8 a.m. and 3 p.m. { (Sundays
3 p.m. only.)

The 3 p.m. Steamer from Canton (SUNDAY
(EXCEPTED) on arrival in Hongkong berth at
Wing Lok Street Wharf.

All Steamers will, as usual, leave for Canton from
the Hongkong Wharf.

MACAO LINE.

FROM HONGKONG: FROM MACAO
8 A.M. and 2 P.M. 8 A.M. and 2 P.M.
(Wednesdays only.) (Wednesdays only.)

SUNDAY EXCURSION.

On Sunday, the 12th June s.s. "SUI AN" will
depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at
9 A.M. and from Macao at 3.30 P.M. Return Saloon
Passage Fare \$5.00.

SPECIAL TIFFIN \$1.50.

BANK LINE LTD.

AGENTS FOR

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT ELLERMAN LINE

S.S. "CITY OF TOKIO" ... Havre, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg ... 18th July.
S.S. "CITY OF GLASGOW" ... Havre, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg ... 13th August.

AUSTRALIA AUSTRAL-EAST INDIES LINE

Sailings from SINGAPORE on 7th of every month by "CITY OF PALERMO" or "CITY OF SPARTA"
to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney and vice versa.
Through Freight and Passenger booking from Hongkong in conjunction with "Ellerman" Line or
other services.

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE

S.S. "CITY OF KOBE" ... via Suez Canal ... 13th June.
S.S. "CITY OF CHESTER" ... via Suez Canal ... 17th July.
S.S. "CITY OF BEDFORD" ... via Suez Canal ... 14th August.

ALSO AGENTS FOR

ANDREW WEIR & CO.

SERVICES TO

BOSTON & NEW YORK AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

S.S. "COMERIC" ... via Suez Canal ... 25th July.

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE

S.S. "TINHOW" ... From Hongkong ... 25th July.

Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay (Port Elizabeth), Mosel Bay and
Capetown.
Through Bills of Lading issued to Belra, Quilimane, Ibo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhambane,
Zanzibar, Mombasa, Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Luderitz Bay, Walvis Bay and Madagascar.

For freight or passage on any of the above lines apply—

Telephone Central 4791.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

SHIPBUILDERS.

SHIP REPAIRERS.

BOILER MAKERS.

FORGE MASTERS.

OXY-ACETYLENE AND

ELECTRIC WELDERS.

MECHANICAL AND

ELECTRICAL

ENGINEERS.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY
OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

—DRY DOCK—

LENGTH 707 FEET.

LENGTH ON BLOCKS 780 FEET

DEPTH ON CENTRE OF

KEEL (H.W.O.S.T.) 34 FT. 6 INS.

—THREE SLIPWAYS—

CAPABLE OF HANDLING SHIPS UP

TO 3000 TONS DISPLACEMENT.

ELECTRIC CRANE AT SEA WALL CAPABLE OF

LIFTING 100 TONS AT 10 FEET RADIUS.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents

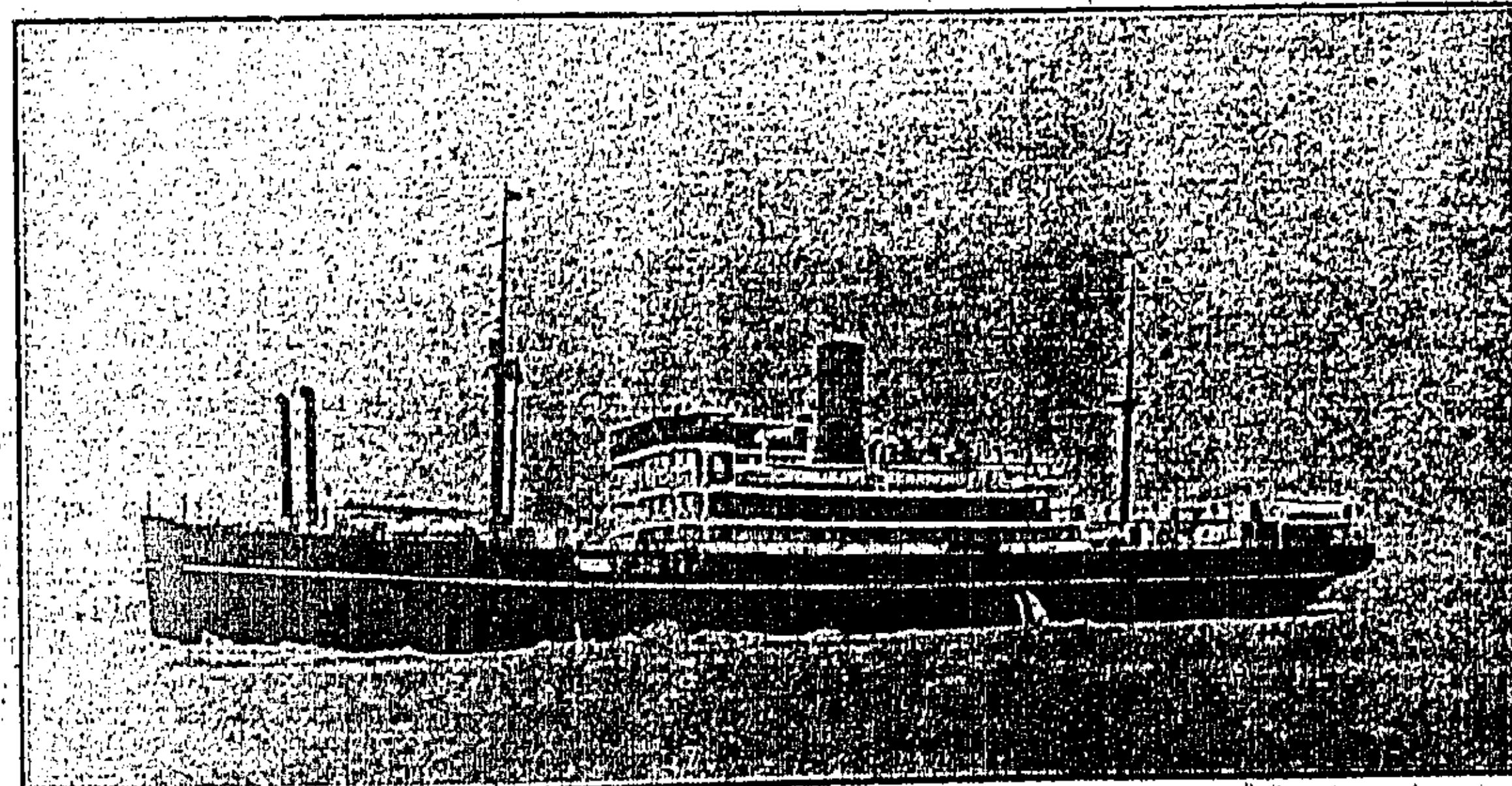
HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "MANIFESTO", HONGKONG;

Code Used: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering: First and Second Edition;
Western Union and Watkins, Benson's Marconi.

Dock owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boilers Makers, Iron and
Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.



S. S. "CHANGTE"

Passenger and Cargo Vessel Built and Engineered at the KOWLOON DOCK by THE HONGKONG
& WHAMPOA DOCK Co., Ltd. to the order of the AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, Ltd.
For Australia-Hongkong Service.

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager—

R. M. DYER, B. Sc. M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

NYKLINE

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

PAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu
TENYO MARU ... Monday, 13th June, at noon.
SHINYO MARU ... Tuesday, 14th July.
KOREA MARU (Calls Keelung) Tuesday, 28th June, at 10 a.m.
*Calls Los Angeles

LONDON via Singapore, Suez, Marseilles & Ports.
SUWA MARU ... Saturday, 18th June.
FUSHIMI MARU ... Saturday, 2nd July, at 11 a.m.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.
TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 22nd June, at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 20th July.

BOMBAY via Singapore & Colombo.
SADO MARU ... Saturday, 11th June.

SOUTH AMERICA (WEST COAST) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles Mexico & Panama
BOKUYO MARU ... Wednesday, 8th June, at noon.

SOUTH AMERICA (EAST COAST) via Singapore, Copetown & Ports.
KAWACHI MARU ... Saturday, 9th July.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.
ASUKA MARU ... Monday, 13th June.
TAKAOKA MARU ... Wednesday, 29th June.

LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.
DURBAN MARU ... Thursday, 16th June.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
TOKUSHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 8th June.
NAGANO MARU (Omit Calcutta) Tuesday, 14th June.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
AKI MARU ... Friday, 17th June.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
PENANG MARU (Moji Direct) ... Monday, 13th June.
HAKUSAN MARU ... Monday, 13th June.
MATSUYE MARU ... Friday, 17th June.

For further information apply to:— **NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**
Tel. Central Nos. 292, (private exchanges to all Deps.)

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

NEW YORK BERTH.

FOR NEW YORK & BOSTON via SUEZ.
S.S. "CORBY CASTLE" Sails on or about 19th June.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE (FUME) TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES.

BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE ... £72.10.0.
LONDON ... £80.0.0.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARD FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.
M.V. "VIMINALE" Sails on or about 23rd June.
M.V. "REMO" Sails on or about 21st July.

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.
S.S. "VENEZIA" Sails on or about 9th June.
M.V. "ROMOLO" Sails on or about 28th June.
M.V. "VIMINALE" Sails on or about 26th July.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM CALCUTTA AND COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMVOLOSI" Sails from Calcutta 30th June.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports. Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to:—
DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Central 1030. Telephone Agents.

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LTD.

"Changte" & "Taiping."

THESE NEW VESSELS MAINTAIN A REGULAR SERVICE FROM HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS. VIA MANILA, AND THURSDAY ISLAND. Through Bills of Lading issued to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

STEAMER	Due Hongkong on or about	Sails hence on or about
CHANGTE	11th June	18th June
TAIPING	8th July	15th July
CHANGTE	9th August	16th August
TAIPING	6th September	13th September

For Freight & Passage, apply to:—**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Tel. C. 36. Agents.

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA, APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES.

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND)
Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading for Straits, Java and Burma, Ceylon India, Persian Gulf, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Australasia, including New Zealand & Queensland Ports, Red Sea, Egypt, Constantinople, Greece, Levantine Ports, Europe, Etc.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH H.M. GOVERNMENT.)

	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
KASHMIR	8,985	11th June	Marseilles, L'don & A'werp
MIRZAPUR	6,715	16th June	Marseilles & London
MANUVA	10,946	25th June	Marseilles & London
KHIVA	9,135	9th July	Marseilles, L'don & A'werp
KALYAN	9,144	16th July	M'les, L'don A'werp & Hull

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers & Cargo to Constantinople, Pyrene, Smyrna and other Levant Ports by Steamers of the Khedivial Mail S. S. Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

TALAMBA 8,018 9th June. S'pore, Penang & Calcutta

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

ST. ALBANS	4,500	1st July	(Manila, Sandakan, Thurs.)
ARAFURA	6,000	29th July	Island, Townsville, B'bane, Sydney and Melbourne.

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hongkong to Japan and Hongkong to Australia.

The P. & O. S. S. Co. Ltd. steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hilo, Oahu, Colaba, Tawau, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as inducement offers.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—

The Union S. S. Co's Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.

The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.

The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.

The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers or Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

TALMA	10,000	10th June	Amoy, Moji, Kobe, & Osaka
KALYAN	9,144	16th June	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
ALIPORE	5,273	18th June	Shanghai, Kobe & Moji
ALIPORE	5,273	18th June	Shanghai, Kobe & Moji
MACDONIA	11,120	24th June	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

Parcels Measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Co's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freights, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

P. & O. Bldg., Connaught Rd., Agents.

GLEN LINE.

Fare Hongkong to London £82.

LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG via STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamship "CARNARVONSHIRE" (Via Oran) 2nd July.
Steamship "PEMBROKESHIRE" (Via Oran) 27th July.
Motor Vessel "GLENOCLE" 24th Aug.
Motor Vessel "GLENGARRY" 21st Sept.

SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOCK.

Due Hongkong.

Steamship "PEMBROKESHIRE" ... 11th June.
Steamship "GLENIFFER" ... 23rd June.
Motor Vessel "GLENOCLE" ... 7th July.
Steamship "GLENAMOY" ... 26th July.
Motor Vessel "GLENGARRY" ... 4th Aug.

For freight, passage and further particulars, apply to:

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

AGENTS: THE GLEN LINE, LTD.

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE.

JOIN SERVICE OF THE

"BLUE FUNNEL LINE"

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. & CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

S.S. "CITY OF KOBE" ... via Suez Canal 13th June.
S.S. "AGAPENOR" ... via Suez Canal 3rd July.
S.S. "CITY OF CHESTER" ... via Suez Canal 17th July.
S.S. "HELENUS" ... via Suez Canal 31st July.
S.S. "CITY OF BEDFORD" ... via Suez Canal 14th Aug.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at owner option.

Subject to Change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to:—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LD., HONGKONG.

Hongkong & Canton. Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., Canton.

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination. Steamer. Sailings.

TSINGTAU Swatow & S'hai Kwongang	Wed.	8th June at 7 a.m.
TIENSIN Swatow & S'hai Waishing	Wed.	8th June at 10 a.m.
CANTON	Wed.	8th June at 1 a.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Kwongang	Thurs. 9th June at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Fri. 10th June at 7 a.m.
TIENSIN	Chipshing	Sun. 12th June at 7 a.m.
TSINGTAU Swatow & S'hai Kwongang	Sun.	12th June at 7 a.m.
TIENSIN Swatow & S'hai Kwongang	Wed.	15th June at 7 a.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Kumsang	Wed. 15th June at 3 p.m.
TSINGTAU Swatow & S'hai Kwongang	Sun.	19th June at 7 a.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Kutsang	Wed. 22nd June at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Suisang	Sun. 26th June at 3 p.m.

For freight or passage apply to:—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone 215. Central

General Managers

OLDEST BUILDING IN OXFORD.

CLAIM FOR DISCOVERY AT MERTON COLLEGE.

Excavations undertaken in the "Mob" quadrangle at Merton College, following a re-examination of early documents, have had some interesting results. The excavations were made with the object of locating the site of the old church of St. John the Baptist. The church is believed to have been either a Norman or a Saxon building. It was old and ruinous in 1265, and is known to have stood somewhere near the present college chapel.

The documents connected with the earlier buildings of the college have recently been re-examined and one or two new documents have come to light. From these it seemed probable that the north wing of the "Mob" quadrangle was constructed in 1306 on the site, or a portion of the site, of the old church, and the excavations were undertaken in order to test this hypothesis.

A trench was dug in the north-east corner of the quadrangle and the foundations laid bare. The north wing was found to rest on what seem to be two sets of foundations, going 6 ft. below the present ground level, but a widening of the trench yielded a still more interesting discovery. Immediately south of the north wall of the quadrangle were found the remains of a stone-built chamber of uncertain character and purpose.

The conjecture that the chamber is the old anchorhold is only provisional, and further excavation may throw new light upon its character. Whatever the nature of the chamber, it has some claim to be regarded as the oldest building in Oxford.

SAVING "SILVER PAPER."

DONATIONS MADE TO HOSPITALS.

The Ancient Order of Druids recently reported that they were able, during 1926, to contribute no less than £2,254 to hospitals by saving and selling tinfoil. The amount collected exceeded 94 tons, and the price obtained compares favourably with the sum of £1,721 realised in 1925.

This remarkable organisation has a clearing-house for "silver paper" to which the several branches send their collections. Here the big silver balls that collectors exhibit so proudly are unravelled, and the five different metals that go to their making carefully sorted out by skilled workers. These metals are brass, copper, lead, aluminium, and tin.

Once the "silver paper" has been sorted, the metals have to be disposed of. This is no simple task, as most dealers are specialists in one or two kinds, e.g. brass and copper, and refuse to deal in lead or tin. Again, if the best prices are to be obtained, the markets must be closely watched.

The buyers re-sort their purchases and send them to the smelters for smelting and conversion into metal plates, from which, in turn, all kinds of domestic utensils and commercial goods are manufactured. Careless sorting is wasteful, because each metal has a different melting point, and smelting a mixture of metals would involve an unnecessary expenditure of fuel.

Everyone who collects "silver paper" asks his friends to save the foil that covers their tobacco, cigarettes, and tea. But how many remember to mention empty toothpaste tubes, which are almost entirely pure tin? One hospital which started collecting these tubes last January hopes in this way to raise as much as £5,000 by December next.—W. T. P. in Ex.

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN.

(HOLLAND-EAST ASIA LINE).

From AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, BREMEN and GENOA.

The Steamship, "GEMMA (7)"

having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo by her are notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous godowns of the China President Loan and Mortgage Co., Ltd. Hongkong, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 10th June, 1927 will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the godowns, where they will be examined on the 8th June, 1927, at 10 a.m. by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by,

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Hongkong, June 3, 1927.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA LINE.

From EUROPE and STRAITS,

The Steamship,

"CHIE MARU,"

having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by the 11th June, 1927, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Co's representatives on any Tuesdays and Fridays, at 2.30 p.m. within the free storage period.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns. No fire insurance has been effected.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, June 4, 1927.

"BUNK."

HISTORY OF SLANG TERM.

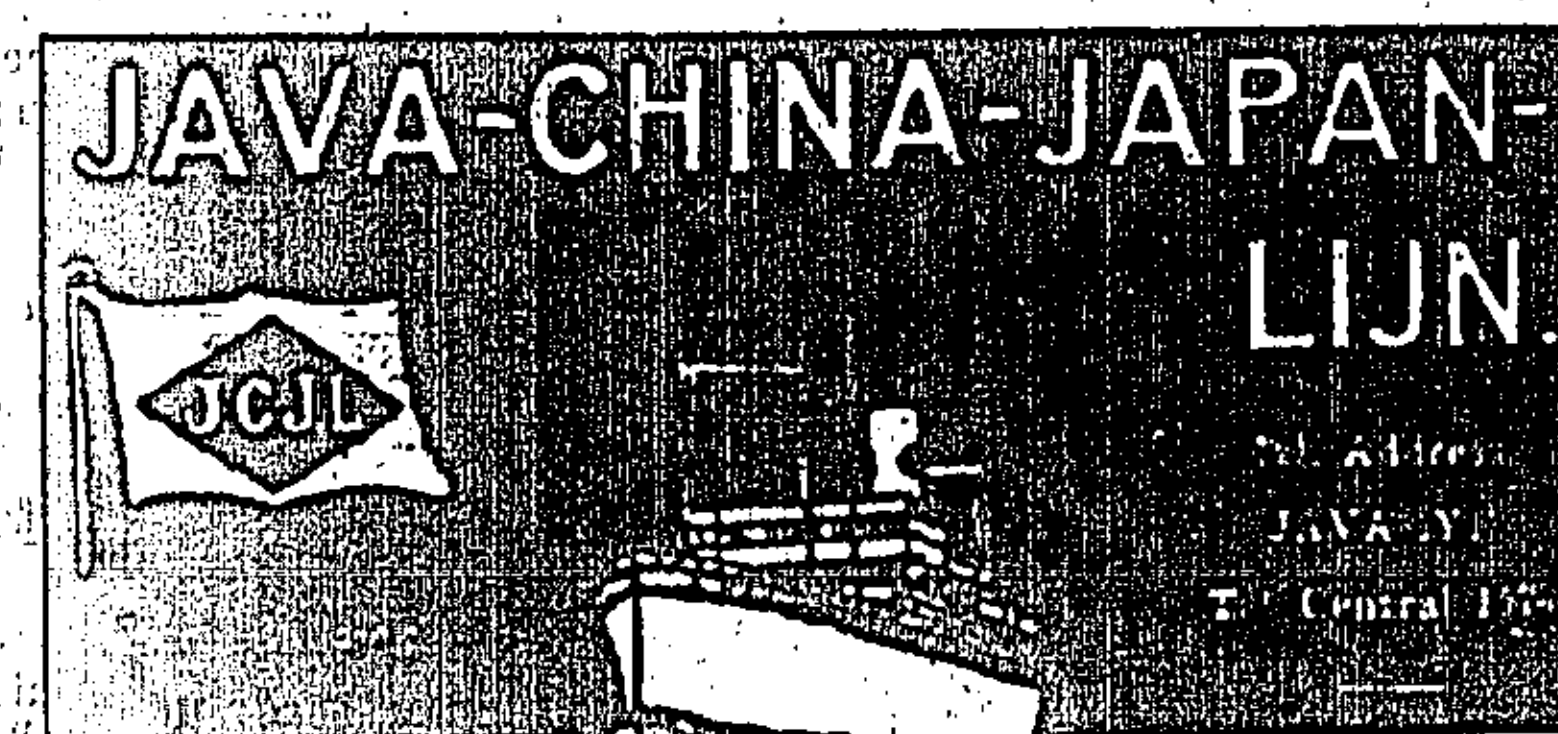
One of the earliest of many American enrichments of the English tongue was the word "bunkum"—or "Buncombe," as it used to be spelt in the middle of the last century out of compliment to the county of that name in North Carolina whose representative had earned lasting distinction by the facility with which he could produce fluent clap-trap.

A land which has learned to hustle has brought the original buncombe down to "bunk" (as in the celebrated Henry Ford aphorism "History is bunk"), but though America has shortened the name there are no signs that America is reducing the output of the actual article. Bunk is exemplified, for instance, with absolute brilliance in the letter which an American film-producer who is now in this country has addressed to our Home Secretary.

Encouraged, perhaps, by rumours of Sir William Joynson-Hicks's own associations with films ("Jix the boy for work Jix the boy for play," and so forth), the American expert has asked our Home Secretary (who must be rather surprised to find himself addressed as "your Excellency") to assist him in finding a representative Englishman to play in the film which the expert is about to produce.

Our Home Secretary is, of course, by virtue of his office in touch with a wideish range of Englishmen; on the one hand he is in contact with the Cabinet, and on the other he is technically responsible for the contents of his Majesty's jails. But the kind of Englishman he is asked to select is a very special kind, so a wide experience is very necessary. The selected hero has to be "the real representative of the spiritual forces of his respective country" (after dealing with England the film expert will set to put the same modest request for assistance to the Governments of Germany, Russia, Italy, and Spain), and he has to be "an artistic ambassador" of all that is "cherished and encouraged by the leaders of his country."

One would hardly have thought that all that, and the added assistance of Home Secretary was needed in order to make a mere film. Is it uncharitable to suggest that it is not really necessary in order to make the film but that it might very well help in selling it—if any one in this country, from the Home Secretary downwards, were green enough to pay the least serious attention to such a proposal.



REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjikini	N. China	In Port.	9th June.	Batavia
Tjisaroca	Shanghai	11th June.	16th June.	Batavia
Tjisondari	Batavia	12th June.	14th June.	Shanghai
Tjisaroca	M'kaar, Java	20th June.	23rd June.	Amoy, N. China
Tjisalak	N. China	22nd June.	23rd June.	M'kaar & Java

*Via Macassar

*Via Batavia

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For Freight and Passage apply to the

Java-China-Japan Lijn.

THE EAST ASIATIC Co., Ltd.

COPENHAGEN.

The M. S. "AFRIKA"

will be loading for ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN and other Scandinavian ports on or about

21st of June.

Further Sailings:—	Expected on or about	Will leave homeward bound on or about
M.S. "Malaya"	12th June.	
M.S. "Danmark"	5th July.	
M.S. "Java"	2nd August.	
M.S. "Asia"	5th September.	
M.S. "Afrika"	5th October.	

Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars please apply to:—

JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD.

Agents.

THE SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

SERVICE OF FAST MOTOR VESSELS

LOADING DIRECT FOR

VALENCIA, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG

and SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.

	Loading about
M.V. "JAPAN"	12th June.
S.S. "NIPPON"	1st July.
M.V. "BENARES"	31st July.

FOR SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

M.V. "BENARES"	20th June.
M.V. "NANKING"	14th July.

For further particulars apply to the

GILMAN CO., LTD.

Agents:

G. E. HUYGEN.

Canton.

HOTELS.

THE HONGKONG
HONGKONG HOTEL: REPULSE BAY HOTEL: PEAK HOTEL
Telegraphic Address: "KREMLIN, HONGKONG."

SHANGHAI
ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL: PALACE HOTEL;
MAJESTIC HOTEL
Telegraphic Address: "CENTRAL, SHANGHAI"

HOTELS.
LIMITED.
In association with the Grand Hotel
Des Wagons Lits, Peking.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Rooms will not be available for the Public,
neither the Lounge & Dining Room, till after the
14th day of June. There is a special lounge at the
back of the Bar for the Public.

HOTEL SAVOY

The Savoy is the outstanding Hotel
in Hongkong and one of the first
appointed in South China.

HOTEL METROPOLE. **HOTEL BOA VISTA.**
22, Ice House Street. Macao.
UNDER THE SAME MANAGEMENT.

KOWLOON HOTEL

PREMIER HOTEL IN KOWLOON
Modern Toilet System.
Elevator and Telephones to each floor.
Smoking Room and Saloon Bar. First Class Billiard Table
Recently renovated throughout.

Manager's Personal Attention
Tels. K. 608-609. H. J. WHITE
Cables: KOWLOTEL HONGKONG. Manager

PALACE HOTEL.

Tel. Kowloon No. 6. Tel. Address "PALACE."
Three minutes from Kowloon Wharf, Ferry and Railway Station.
Entirely under English Management. Electric Light and Fans throughout.
Every Room with Private Bath, Lounge, Bar and Billiard-Rooms.
Unrivalled Cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress.
Terms moderate. Special terms to families on application to:
Mrs. J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietress.

EUROPE

Cables:—
"EUROPE"
Singapore.

HOTEL

SINGAPORE.

After-dinner
dancing every
Tuesday, Thursday
and Saturday.

Grill

THE EUROPE HOTEL. LTD.

Arthur E. Odell, Managing-Director.

CHINA SUGARS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

chase its requirements somewhat in
advance but until this year no note
of the commitments has been
shown in the statement of ac-
counts. The amount in question
represents three to four months'
working under normal conditions.

You will notice that the over-
draft at bankers and sundry credi-
tors total \$4,618,144.45. Of this
there is \$1,765,267.13 due to the
General Agents. The charge for
interest on this large sum, amount-
ing to \$288,755.34, is a heavy drain
on the Company. Last year I
drew attention to this and men-
tioned that it might be better to
increase the capital of the Com-
pany, and I can only repeat that
when conditions are more favour-
able this will receive the attention
of the General Agents and Con-
sulting Committee.

I do not think there is anything
further that calls for comment
and I now beg to propose the ad-
option of the report and accounts
as presented, and when this has
been seconded I shall be pleased
to answer to the best of my ability
any question which shareholders
may wish to ask.

The Chairman proposed the
adoption of the report and
accounts. Sir Robert Ho Tung
seconded, and the motion was
carried unanimously.

The Business.

Mr. Ho Leung proposed the re-
election of the Consulting Com-
mittee, consisting of Mr. H. P.
White, Sir Robert Ho Tung, Mr.
L. J. Davies and the Hon. Mr. D.
C. M. Bernard. Mr. Ho Kwong
seconded, and the resolution was
carried.

Mr. A. McKirby proposed the re-
election of Messrs Lowe, Bingham
and Matthews, and Messrs Percy
Smith, Seth and Fleming as
auditors, at a remuneration of
\$1,500. Mr. Choa Po Sien second-
ed and the resolution was carried.

STRUCK A POLICE
OFFICER.BUS CONDUCTOR FINED FOR
ASSAULT.

The difficulty of differentiating
at a glance between buses travelling
to Kowloon City via Hungnam
and those passing along the new route
through Kowloon Tong, led to a
slight altercation between a Portu-
guese passenger and a conductor of
the Kowloon Motor Bus Company,
yesterday afternoon.

Sergeant Jessop intervened in the
argument, which was taking place
between the two at the junction of
Nathan and Salisbury Road, and
was in the act of taking the conduc-
tor to the station when the latter
remonstrated and struck the Police
officer two blows in the side.

The conductor was accordingly
taken to the station by force, and at
the Kowloon Magistracy this
morning was charged before Mr.
W. Schofield with assaulting Ser-
geant Jessop.

In evidence Sergeant Jessop said
that he saw the Portuguese
gentleman and the defendant
arguing, and he interfered. The
conductor grabbed the Portuguese
by the hand, and later gave him
a push.

Witness requested the defendant
to accompany him to the station,
where his name and address could
be taken for the purpose of taking
out a summons for assault on the
passenger. The defendant refused
to go, and moved towards the Portu-
guese gentleman again.

Sergeant Jessop then caught him
by the shoulder, and pushed him
in the direction of the station. The
defendant turned round and struck
witness two blows. It was with
some difficulty that the man was
eventually taken to the station.

Mr. L. A. Gutierrez said that he
boarded the defendant's bus to go
to the Club de Recreio ground, in-
tending to travel via Chatham
Road. The route sign indicated
"Kowloon City."

On tendering his fare, witness
said that he wanted to go along the
Hungnam route and was informed
by the conductor that the bus was
not passing Hungnam. The conduc-
tor handed back the fare to wit-
ness and instructed him to alight.

Witness, who was carrying a ten-
nis racket at the time, was de-
liberating whether he should remain
on the bus and continue until Jer-
dan Road before alighting or whe-
ther he should wait for another bus.
He was then standing on the foot-
board and losing his balance he
grabbed at the defendant's arm to
steady himself.

The conductor became abusive,
and stopping the bus, alighted. He
caught the passenger by the arm,
but was interrupted by Sergeant
Jessop.

Witness corroborated the ser-
geant's account of the subsequent
proceedings, and on the defendant
not making a statement, his Wor-
ship imposed a fine of \$10.

HOLDS WORLD RECORD.



This is Clarence Chamberlin, the American
aviator who has accomplished a world's non-
stop flight record, from the United States to
Germany, covering 3,905 miles, and descend-
ing owing to exhaustion of his stock of petrol.

THREE MARSHALS TO
ALLY.

(Continued from Page 1.)

KUOMINTANG FUNCTIONS.

Special Committee Closed.

Canton, June 6.
The Special Kuomintang Com-
mittee, which was formed at the
time of the anti-"Red" coup and
has been functioning as the
highest executive organ in this
province, has just been formally
closed. The Committee an-
nounced that it was formed to take
charge of the military, political
and Party affairs of Kwangtung,
during a time when there was no
proper central government to re-
present the Nationalists. Now
that the Nanking Government has
been properly organized, there is
no necessity for such a special
committee. In future the Kwang-
tung Government will take orders
directly from the Nationalist Gov-
ernment in Nanking.

"Reds" in Durand Vile.

There are still more than 1,000
"Reds" held prisoners in various
parts of the city, according to la-
test investigations. In the case of
those concerning whom no
evidence is forthcoming to prove
that they were Communists, the
Government authorities are will-
ing to have them released on bail
but so far these prisoners, most of
whom are radical labourers, can
hardly find any shops to guarantee
them, because the merchants hate
such labourers bitterly.

Peasants' Arms.

During the recent anti-"Red"
campaign, a large number of the
peasants' corps were disbanded,
and a large quantity of arms was
seized by the military authorities.
The last few days, many of these
peasants' corps have addressed
petitions to the Army Headquar-
ters asking that their arms be re-
turned. The Headquarters has
replied, however, that until
the peasants' corps and com-
mittees are properly reorganized,
the Government cannot allow them
to possess arms.—*Nam Chung Pao.*

ICHANG WANTS TRADE.

Merchants Fear Early Insolvency.

Shanghai, June 2.—A message
from Ichang dated yesterday, re-
ceived in Shanghai this afternoon
says:

Various labour organizations in
and around this city, which were
recently broken up by General
Yang Sen's troops, are now being
reorganized. The new organiza-
tions will be forbidden to take
any extreme actions and their
leaders are to be appointed by
General Yang Sen himself.

The local Chinese General
Chamber of Commerce earnestly
desires foreigners to resume busi-
ness and is daily holding a con-
ference to discuss the matter.
It is feared that if things go on
like this, there will be many in-
solvents amongst Chinese mer-
chants before long.

Many of the leaders of the
Chinese General Chamber of Com-
merce are now strongly advocat-
ing the postponement of plans for
reestablishing labour organiza-
tions. The President of the
General Chamber of Commerce to-
day invited the authorities of
Japan, Britain, America, and
France to the Chamber and ex-
pressed his desire to have for-
eigners resume business. The
President also asked them to pos-
tpone the carrying away of petro-
leum from the city on the ground
that such an action will leave the
city in darkness.

THE RED SPEARS.

What of Sun Chuan-fang?

Shanghai, June 3.—Nothing is
said in recent reports of the at-

RECORD FLIGHT.

(Continued from Page 1.)

the inauspicious ending of the
flight, virtually within sight of
their destination.—*Reuter.*

Take Much Needed Rest.

Kottbus, June 6.
The Columbia's flight has ended,
the machine being disabled. The
airmen are dog-tired and have re-
tired to bed. They will go to
Berlin to-morrow.—*Reuter.*

America Frantic.

New York, June 6.
America is frantic with delight.
Newspaper sales broke all records
and prayers were offered in the
churches last night for the safety
of the airmen, whose wives to-day
telegraphed affectionate congratu-
lations to their husbands.

Mrs. Levine declared that if she
had known that her husband con-
templated making the trip she
would not have allowed him to go
but "now I am proud of him."
—*Reuter's American Service.*

titude of the Red Spears Society
toward either Hankow or Feng
Yu-hsiang. The defeat of the
Fengtien forces was a result more
of the opposition of these peas-
ants than of the capable fighting
of the southern or northwestern
armies. At the same time, it is
not at all certain that the Red
Spears, who are defending their
homes and villages against alien
militarists, will join another group
of outsiders. Chinese political
circles are seeking positive infor-
mation on the subject, but nothing
is available.

The position of Marshal Sun's
troops is not at all clear. He is
retreating toward a city called
Suchien, but his armies are still
holding an important sector in
northern Kiangsu on the east
flank of the Nationalist forces.

He can still control egress on
the Lunghai Railway to the sea.
But his alliances and associa-
tions are not clear, nor is it known
exactly why General Chiang Kai-
shek does not force him to capi-
tulate or to retreat to Tsingtao by
sea from Haichow at this time
when there is no Shantung army
to protect his rear and flanks.

No explanation is available in
Shanghai, although many guesses
are made, from the suggestion
that Sun Chuan-fang actually
reached an understanding with
the Nanking Government to the
likelihood one that it costs too much
in men and shot to defeat Sun's
army decisively.

FRENCH FEARS.

Question of Neutrality.

Paris, June 6.
The report from Nationalist
headquarters at Hankow to the
effect that Chang Tso-lin intends
to evacuate Peking and to con-
centrate at Tientsin leads *Le*
Matin to observe that such an
event will create a new situation
and the Powers will no longer be
able to maintain neutrality pend-
ing the emergence of a responsible
government.

Le Matin adds that such a policy
of wait and see is impossible if
the fate of Manchuria is left in the
balance.—*Reuter.*

BRITISH TROOPS MOVE.

Sailings From Shanghai.

Shanghai, June 6.
The second battalion of Border-
ers sailed this afternoon for
Tientsin. The first battalion of
the Middlesex are under orders to
leave for Weihaiwei. They expect
to leave within the week.—*Reuter.*

Entertainments

2.30, 5.10,
7.15, 9.20.

JOHN GILBERT

in

BARDELYS

THE MAGNIFICENT

QUEEN'S

W REGINALD DENNY W

O

IN

R

WHAT HAPPENED

L

R

D

TO JONES

D

2.30 to 11.15 p.m.

RAMON NOVARRO

AND

BARBARA LAMARR

IN

THY NAME

IS WOMAN

STAR

NEW APPOINTMENT.

MR. WALTER SINCLAIR GOING
TO AMERICA.

We are just in receipt of a very
interesting letter from Mr. W. Sin-
clair, who will be so well remem-
bered, here in connexion with his work
for the A. D. C., and who for some
time past has been Director of the
Hart House Theatre, Toronto.

Mr. Sinclair writes to say that
the theatre there has just conclud-
ed a most successful production of
"Twelfth Night," which it will be
remembered, Mr. Sinclair and the
A. D. C. put on here in 1913. Some
of the scenes originally designed by
Mr. Sinclair and used here in 1913
were used, and, in press cuttings
which are enclosed in Mr. Sinclair's
letter, high praise is lavished on
the production and the acting.

Later in his letter Mr. Sinclair
tells of a new appointment he is
taking up. His letter reads: "Next
season I am going to New Orleans
where the Petit Theatre du Vieux
Carre runs on similar lines to Hart
House here, only on a larger scale,
with a subscription list of 3,000
members and a waiting list of 500.
I have an Assistant Director there
who is in charge of training stage
aspirants. They have been re-
questing me to go for some years,
and their offer is so attractive that
I have reluctantly decided to sever
my connexions here. Our season
has been a great success, but
America offers much greater scope.
So I am going to try my luck over
there. I am returning to England
on June 3rd, and shall return to
America early in September to take
up my new appointment."

"With best wishes to you and all
my friends in Hongkong."
And we need scarcely add that
Mr. Sinclair will have with him in
his new sphere the best wishes of
very many in this Colony.

DRESS SUITS WHILE
YOU WAIT.

FOUR MADE FOR IBANEZ
IN THREE HOURS.

Senor Vicente Ibanez, the Span-
ish novelist, and author of "The
Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse,"
has been round the world in the
Cunarder Franconia, and has given
us a record of his travels and im-
pressions in "A Novelist's Tour of
the World."

Senor Ibanez finds that the Pana-
ma Canal is an amazing success as
a commercial speculation, bringing
in an annual income of 24,000,000
dollars (\$24,000,000), and rapidly
becoming too small for the growing
traffic.

Thousands of years of history
and never a single hour of liberty.
Democracy looked upon as an ab-
surdity, contrary to the rhythm of
life. People who preserve that
semblance of virtue only under the
influence of fear.

How will they, he asks, ever
achieve greatness when they have
so little sense of the intrinsic value
of the individual?

Yet there is no denying their
adaptability. They made Senor
Ibanez four dress suits at Singapore
in three hours, of perfect cut and
fitting.

He describes an incident at Bom-
bay which illustrates the horror of
taking life which characterises the
Hindus. The Spanish Consul there
saw a cobra among the flowers of
his garden. His servants refused
to assist him in killing it and when
he shot it with a revolver they
all left him, and no others would
take their places.

HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW?

The following are answers to
to-day's questions.

1. George III. 2. "Ye Game and Playe of
Chesse," printed by Caxton. 3. Shakespeare
himself. 4. Sheridan, on the occasion of the
burning of Old Drury-lane Theatre, which
he had recently bought. 5. The kiwi, a native
of New Zealand. 6. "The Castle of Otranto,"
by Horace Walpole. 7. Goethe. 8. Cadmus.
9. Florentine artist of the fourteenth century
architect of the Ponte Vecchio. 10. Pitt,
after hearing the news of Waterloo. 11. Val-
terrand, under Louis XVI. 12. The Revolution,
Napoleon, and Louis XVIII. 13. In honour of
one Augustin, a medieval minister of Vienna
the air is traditional. 14. A strip of Poland
stretching up to the Baltic, and separating
East Prussia from the rest of Germany. 15.
Through the discovery of the Rosetta stone, on
which the same inscription was printed in
hieroglyphics and in Greek. 16. The Holywell
Music Room, at Oxford.



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